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**ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

Tower reViews

by Clearway

The Week in Focus

A World Qui Vive For Hitler's Speech

¶ Chancellor Adolph Hitler commands the spotlight on the stage of world events this week. With dexterous moves he juggles with the fate of nations while keeping an anxious Austria balanced on a National Socialist wand. In the shadows of the tremendous implications cast by his second coup within as many weeks, other world events seem to lose focus, the significance of many international moves merging, so to speak, with indistinct trends which seem moving toward a realignment of world political strength.

America, however, engrossed in its own affairs, feels more in the position of a spectator than a participant. Besides, it has problems of its own. An epidemic of Republican speech-making sweeps over the land; the second of the Roosevelt six-card deal lands on the table of completed legislation; talk of reflation again enters the nostrils of business and causes financial sneezes; a fleet of "good will" fliers heads south, testifying to Uncle Sam's willingness to match his militant arguments against those of Fascism in South America; excuse for a navy-building race is furnished by Japan, discussed pro and con on Capitol Hill.

In thousands of thousands of homes, men and women combine to make the greatest news story of all time—the story of individuals keeping calm, courageous, expectant, resisting the temptation to believe that puny humankind can blunder the world into a mess out of which intelligence cannot extricate it. After all, it's the calm thinkers and the trustworthy doers, who in the long run steady the bark of events. Their numbers constitute the most impressive fact in the world today.

* * *

The Reich and Austria

¶ Reichsführer Hitler's dominance of the Third Reich and his partial dominance of Austrian affairs extends to the press of the world, commanding the front pages of newspapers during a week of concern over the fate of Austria and the possible re-balancing of power. Awaiting Chancellor Hitler's address to the Reichstag this week-end, a multitude of conjectures attend the swift moves which followed the "Berchtesgaden conversations" between the National Socialist Leader in Germany and the Austrian Chancellor, Kurt Schuschnigg last Saturday.

Following that momentous meeting came a German reaffirmation of intentions to respect Austrian independence, in exchange for Austria's willingness to give National Socialists equal rights on the Austrian political front. Then came announcement of the liberation of National Socialist political prisoners and changes in the Austrian Cabinet placing National Socialists in certain key positions, most significant of which was the induction of pro-National Socialist Dr. Arthur Seyss-Inquart as Minister of the Interior and Director of Public Safety. The new Interior Minister immediately heads for Berlin to confer with, and receive instructions from, Herr Hitler.

Some interpreters speak of Anschluss as an accomplished fact, hinting that Czechoslovakia will come in for attention next. But while shrewd guesses are pervading the international atmosphere, and assured predictions speak of military-political co-operation between the Reich and Austria, it's the Reichstag address that's awaited, with expectation that the Führer will clear the atmosphere of doubt as to Germany's intentions.

Meanwhile Mussolini is said to have remained acquiescent over the expansion of German influence because of the expectation that Austria will be drawn into the orbit of the Rome-Berlin axis and that an Italo-German-Austrian military alliance will mark the next "coup." France and Britain (the latter particularly) remain outwardly calm, inwardly apprehensive. They address requests to Berlin for an explanation of the Austro-German crisis. French observers are troubled, declaring that it "marks a new advance of forces working against peace and a severe blow to the collective security system," while British Foreign Secretary Eden remarks that the League has "certain duties in respect to Austria's integrity," and that while Britain will not take the initiative, it is willing to act with others. However, as Franz von Papen, former German Ambassador to Austria, on Friday, declares that Herr Hitler's aim is a "commonwealth of nations in Central Europe" under National Socialist German leadership, Prime Minister Chamberlain summons an emergency meeting of the British Cabinet to decide what Britain will do about the implied German expansion. Simultaneously Austria sees elements opposed to National Socialism consolidating to aid Chancellor Schuschnigg in defending "what is left of Austrian independence."

* * *

The Naval Building Race

¶ As a result of Japan's refusal to disclose the tonnage and gun sizes of its new warships the pos-

(Continued on Page 3, Column 7)

Reorganization Measure Faces Stormy Voyage

New Cabinet Post Included in Proposal Awaiting Congress Action but Big Battle Centers on Civil Service and Comptroller General

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19—A brand new secretary in the President's Cabinet in charge of a brand new department of the Federal Government would be set up by the Roosevelt reorganization bill which is just about to become a leading issue in Congress.

The new department would be the "Department of Public Welfare," in charge of the great relief agencies, social security, public health, children's bureau and the like and very likely presided over by a woman. Its annual activities, transferred from existing divisions and departments, might mount to three or four billions of dollars.

And this is only one part of the reorganization bill, and on the whole, the smallest part.

As prepared by Senator James F. Byrnes (D) of South Carolina, for immediate discussion by the Senate after the appropriation bills are out of the way, it would take up the vexed problems of Civil Service reform, and the thorny question of the Comptroller General and General Accounting Office; all on top of the basic purpose of a comprehensive regrouping of federal divisions.

Senator Byrnes is working hard for his measure, and Senator Alben W. Barkley, majority leader, optimistically forecasts a "week" for passage. More likely, it will take long days of debate, and when and if passed, will be a shadow of its present self. For one thing the bill would put through a far-reaching Civil Service reform, on such sweeping lines that it would take a strong dose of credulity to believe the Senate would swallow it.

The Civil Service Commission is replaced under the measure by a single Civil Service Administrator, appointed for 15 years, working with a non-partisan Civil Service Advisory Board of seven. Republicans see in this an effort to "place the Civil Service under absolute political control," but the step has the general approval of the National League of Women Voters, and of itself seems a relatively minor matter.

More important is the proposed right given the President to "cover" into Civil Service all the thousands of New Deal appointees whose positions are now specifically exempted. Observers would rub their eyes if this proposal actually went into effect. There are about 270,000 workers now exempt, and their inclusion would be one of the most far-reaching and biggest over-night changes in Government personnel ever recorded. Observers just can't believe it will come about, and the proposal by Senators Byrnes and Barkley to push on the measure is being watched with mingled awe and excitement by those familiar with affairs. The most that can be

(Continued on Page 5, Column 1)

Land Takes Kennedy Post As Head of Maritime Board

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19 — The swiftness with which President Roosevelt has filled the vacancy created on the Maritime Commission by the retirement of Joseph P. Kennedy, who took the oath yesterday as the new Ambassador to Great Britain, illustrates the concern with which he views the complex shipping situation.

En route to his four-day vacation at Hyde Park, N. Y., yesterday, Mr. Roosevelt announced from his special train appointment of Rear Admiral Emory S. Land, U. S. N. retired, a cousin of Col. Charles A. Lindbergh, to succeed Mr. Kennedy as Chairman.

He named Max O. Truitt, now general counsel of the Commission, as a new member. Mr. Truitt is a son-in-law of Senator Alben W. Barkley (D) of Kentucky, Senate majority leader.

Mr. Roosevelt summarized the troubles of the American shipping world and the Maritime Commission at his press conference yesterday and today's developments supported his views.

First trouble, he said is too high costs. Recently-submitted bids for ships, he declared, are far above prices at the price peak in the World War.

Second trouble is labor. It is here that the controversy between Mr. Kennedy and Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, has arisen, and that new developments occurred today. Mr. Roosevelt characterized conditions as "disturbing." In the Senate there is prospect that two committees will take opposite sides in the row, with the Commerce Committee under Senator Royal S. Copeland (D) of New York supporting Mr. Kennedy, and the Committee on Education and Labor under Senator Elliot D. Thomas (D) of Utah backing Madame Secretary.

The question is really the present unionization drive carried out upon the high seas. Both the C. I. O. and A. F. of L., which are bitter rivals in attempting to organize maritime workers, want a further free interval

(Continued on Page 15, Column 1)

Sighted by Rescue Ships

Sovfotos

Ernest T. Krenkel, Radio Operator — **Ivan D. Papanin**, Camp Chief — **Eugene K. Fedoroff**, Magnetologist — **Peter P. Shirshoff**, Marine Biologist

Members of the Russian Research Party Adrift on an Ice Floe Off the Coast of Greenland

MOSCOW, Feb. 19 (AP)—The icebreakers Taimyr and Murman were within sight of the ice floe camp of the four Russian polar scientists off the east coast of Greenland today. The Taimyr, about three miles from the camp, was breaking through the ice field foot by foot, followed by the smaller vessel.

MOSCOW, Feb. 19 (AP)—The flag-bedecked icebreaker Murman yesterday pressed within sight of the drifting ice-floe camp of four Russian natural scientists off the coast of Greenland.

"We have entered the zone of pack ice surrounding the ice floe, which is easily visible five miles to the west," the Murman radioed.

The vessel was proceeding on a northwesterly course toward the camp occupied by Ivan Papanin, leader of the expedition, and three companions since last May.

"With binoculars we can see distinctly the flag of the U. S. S. R. in Papanin's camp," the Murman advised.

Mr. Papanin radioed the icebreaker "we see you quite well and welcome you with all our hearts, best wishes."

Indian Congress Faces Issue Of Federalization

HARIPURA, India, Feb. 19 (AP)—Subhas Chandra Bose, new president of the nationalist Congress Party of India, took over the drive for Indian independence as he opened the fifty-first session of the Congress.

He voiced a warning that civil disobedience—in opposition to British rule—might be revived.

"We have to fight federation by all legitimate, peaceful means—not merely along constitutional lines—and, in the last resort, we may have to resort to mass civil disobedience," he said.

"Our goal is that of an independent India and, in my view, the goal can be attained only through a federal republic wherein the Provinces and States will be willing partners."

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HARIPURA, India, Feb. 19—For the next three days this little village in Bombay Presidency is to be the most important place in India,

(Continued on Page 15, Column 1)

Prosperity and Inauguration: Argentina Celebrates Both

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina, Feb. 19—The most colorful fiesta in Argentine political history is ready to be touched off here tomorrow by the inauguration of Dr. Robert M. Ortiz as President of the nation—for the ceremony comes in the wake of year-end accountings revealing the most prosperous year that Argentina has known.

This nation is savoring the fruits of being a rich possessor of raw materials in a world which is engaged in costly competitive bidding for these commodities. Foreign trade means practically everything to this country, and in 1937 there was a favorable export balance of 750,000,000 pesos. The record is likely to stand for many years to come. The extent of the success can be seen when it is realized that 300,000,000 pesos are sufficient to pay debts and dividends on foreign capital.

Against this background are set the arrival of special ambassadorial missions, the spectacular compliments paid the Republic such as the dramatic arrival of the American Army fliers yesterday, and the nation's natural zest for making an occasion.

Prosperous Year

Exports were up 40 per cent, from 1,655,000,000 pesos to 2,308,000,000 pesos. Imports were up by the same percentage to 1,557,000,000 pesos, and the year's favorable balance was 750,000,000 pesos, against 539,000,000 pesos. Everything went well. The year was good for the farmers, the estate-holders, the business men and the storekeepers. Money poured into the treasury. Extra millions came by exchange control and converting gold reserves into paper. A large part of the foreign debt was converted into pesos and what is left in foreign currency costs much less in interest. The old 6 per cent rate in New York and London is now 4 per cent, and foreign investors are glad to get that.

There were exceptional grain and linseed shipments, allied to improved prices for most commodities. Meat exports were the highest in 20 years; wool, hides, and forestal products the highest in 10 years. Gerat Britain occupied first place as buyer and seller; the United States was second, also in both departments. Great Britain bought 641,000,000 pesos and sold 285,000,000 pesos. The United States bought 292,000,000 pesos and sold 248,000,000 pesos. The, sales, were doubled as compared with 1936, though Britain's were up only 47,000,000 pesos.

Outlook Is Clouded

Prospects are not quite so roseate for this first year of the Ortiz regime, but this does not affect Argentine rejoicings. It is not usual that the climate lets this country down, but a series of sharp and unseasonal frosts may cut the exportable grain surplus; in fact, they may cost Argentina more than the 1,000,000 tons of wheat and half that volume of linseed—nearly 250,000,000 pesos in cash. But this does not worry either the economist in the government or the "man in the street." Every Argentine knows that his country is fundamentally sound and has a wide variety of food products which nearly every country in the world is anxious to buy. He refuses to be pessimistic or allow anyone to dim his vista of prosperity.

Dr. Ortiz, the new President, is considered the right man to be at the helm should any financial statesmanship be required. He left a fine record behind him at the national treasury when he solved several problems for General Justo, the outgoing President. Dr. Ortiz is sound in finance and recently reminded the country that good times do not last forever. He feels that prosperity must have different grades in Argentina and that coming years may not be quite so high in 1937.

Roosevelt Lecture On Prices Points To Firmed Policy

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19—Why was the "balanced prices" lecture of the President given to the press and the country yesterday? What does this new outline of what some observers called "Economics I" mean for recovery policy and for the nation?

First, the President's outline, prepared by the best economists and advisers in the Government, indicates that the Administration has a unified and concerted price policy. The old demands for "higher" or "lower" prices—with all the confusion they produced in business circles—are now at an end. The apparent inconsistencies are mostly ironed out. The new objective outlined by the President is not the rigid price level of a given year, but maximum production, which is to be stimulated by the proper balance between prices.

Second, the broad and quasi-political motives of the statement are plain to observers. For some weeks, critics have said that the Administration was "drifting." The talks with business-men, big and little, led to no really definite conclusions. Presidential policies were masked in uncertainty. Some of the same atmosphere that prevailed during many of the depression years between 1930-32 was strongly manifest.

Opportunity Seized

So the President seizes the opportunity to make it clear to citizens that he has not been sitting idly by in Washington. No; he has been hard at work with his advisers clarifying and comprehending basic economic conditions: the price structure. The implication of the big price lecture, of the charts and the pointer, was that the President and his economists are on top of the situation. Thus, instead of saying that Washington is "drifting, just drifting," citizens and critics

(Continued on Page 2, Column 3)

Czechs Block Reich Demands On Minorities?

Cabinet Revision Planned to Give Representation to German Groups

Austria Lifts Ban

Allows National Socialists to Work Politically in Fatherland Front

Czechoslovakia, uneasily watching the swift increase of German influence in Austria, takes measures to forestall a possible German advance in the little Central European republic.

Cabinet revisions are planned to give Czechoslovakia's minorities representation. The German-speaking groups are expected to be included in order to eliminate any basis for demands by the Reich for a part in "protecting" Germans within the Czech borders.

Meanwhile, Austrian communiqués declare the Schuschnigg Government has fulfilled all the terms of the recent Berchtesgaden agreement with Reichsführer Hitler. And National Socialists are permitted to resume political activity within the framework of Austria's one-party "Fatherland Front."

Diplomacy, however, marks time while awaiting Herr Hitler's Sunday address to the Reichstag, at which it is expected German policies will be more definitely outlined.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia, Feb. 19—Austrian events casting their shadows on Czechoslovakia have brought reopening of discussions for formation of a broader-based government and announcement of further concessions to German minorities here.

The latest plan for reorganizing the present Coalition Government is that number of new Ministries Without Portfolio should be established. In this way a place would be found for leaders of the Czech Agrarian National Socialists—a party entirely different here from that in Germany, though carrying the same name, Social Democrats, as well as certain nonparty leaders of industry, would also be admitted to the Cabinet. Possibly the Slovak party would be brought in later.

It is expected that future developments will depend on the speeches of Reichsführer Hitler and Chancellor Schuschnigg. Whether Dr. Milan Hodza, the Czechoslovak Prime Minister, will make any official pronouncement seems now dependent on whether Herr Hitler's Reichstag speech refers to Czechoslovakia. If not then the circumspect policy of acting as observer is expected to be continued by this country.

Based on Self-Determination

Meanwhile Dr. Hodza announced yesterday that the Government intends to extend the measures to establish better understanding for minorities as laid down in Feb. 18, 1937, memorandum. Such charges, he declared, would continue to be based upon self-determination and participation in public services, according to the ratios of the minorities to the general population.

The demands of the German Activist Party, which welcomed this announcement at a meeting here yesterday, include increased representation of the German minority in public services, more building contracts for German firms, and the administration of German schools by German officials and in the German language.

Special requests include new buildings for the German University in Prague—a long-discussed project held up through difficulties with the Prague municipal building authorities—further financial aid for the German theater and the independent German Music Academy, the Technical College, and the Colleges for Forestry and Veterinary Science.

Reviews Democratic Progress

President Benes in receiving a deputation of German educationists yesterday expressed confidence in the final triumph of democratic and humanitarian ideals. Twenty years is not a long period in a Nation's life, but it had been 20 years of improvement and success, he added. Further he was convinced that a rapprochement with the German minority was possible just as everywhere an un-

(Continued on Page 5, Column 4)

Intimate Message From Washington

Tiny Austria Poses Problems of Momentous Importance for the World —Including the United States

By the Monitor's Washington Bureau

Washington, Feb. 19

Austria is a tiny country, physically scarcely a spot on the globe and with a total population less than that of the single city of New York. Yet as the twilight seems to be falling on its final days of independence it occupies for perhaps one last dramatic moment an importance in the world reminiscent of its imperial past. For today the fate of Austria is of momentous importance not only to Europe, which vibrates with the repercussions of the surge of German National Socialists into the ancient seat of the Hapsburg Empire, but to all the world including the United States.

Nothing in recent American history provides such an eloquent indication of the elusiveness of that condition of isolation to which this country tries to cling as the fact that today what is happening in far away Vienna dominates American diplomacy, and that when the final balance of Austrian submission to Germany is cast up it will disclose the answer to the vital question here of whether America, despite its physical isolation, is to play once more a major and perhaps decisive role in world affairs.

The answer will probably come soon—perhaps within a matter of weeks—by midsummer at the latest in the opinion of those here whose function it is to watch and analyze what is going on in the world. It is too soon yet to guess it. For what is yet undecided is whether the submission of Austria means a widening of the gulf which separates Europe into rival camps or a bridging of that gulf by a new concert of European powers which would wipe out the conception of ideological divisions between fascism and democracy.

British Diplomacy Seeks Conciliation

British diplomacy, with Prime Minister Chamberlin and the conciliatory "Cliveden Group" for the moment at least in the saddle, is committed to extreme efforts of conciliation with both Berlin and Rome. The additional strength which the Austrian submission gives to Germany, and incidentally to the Rome-Berlin axis, is expected to intensify those efforts. The more powerful the Fascist bloc becomes the more vital must it seem to Britain's foreign policy, as now being played, to bridge that gap with conciliation.

Will the efforts for conciliation succeed? Is British diplomacy in a position to commit the British public, and France, to payment of the price which the Fascist powers will now place on conciliation? These are the dominant questions, and the questions which lead directly to America's role in the world. For it has been this gulf between the Fascist powers and the Democracies in Europe, and the conception of an ideological issue involved, which has been the magnet gradually attracting American foreign policy into the stream of world affairs.

Success of conciliation, and re-establishment of a European concert of powers, probably in the form of a four-power pact of Britain, France, Italy, and Germany with Russia left out, would supposedly restore Nineteenth Century politics to Europe. It would make the League irrelevant and provide a new foundation for European peace in which moral issues played no part. Such a European settlement means nothing to the United States. The attracting force would be gone. European democracy and European fascism would be working together. Out of it, if it worked, would come an opportunist liquidation of the Spanish War, and a European settlement of the Far Eastern problem. American aid would not be needed, nor American interference wanted.

Moral Issue Magnet for U. S.

It is perfectly clear to anyone who has been watching the course of American foreign policy during the past two years that the dominant factor has been this magnetic attracting force of the moral issue which seems, whether truly or falsely is immaterial, to be involved in the ideological division in Europe. The climax of post-world-war American isolationism in the Neutrality Act has become more and more out of line with actual policy trends. The pull of the moral issue on the nation has unquestionably been powerful. Only last Wednesday 60 prominent Americans including Former Secretary of State Henry L. Stimson signed a memorandum calling on President Roosevelt to secure repeal of the Neutrality Act so that the barriers to the flow of American munitions to Loyalist Spain could be taken down. And since July 16 when Secretary of State Cordell Hull made public his 14 points for peace, his and President Roosevelt's statements have evidenced the growing disposition to see in the world a new moral issue of vital concern to this nation.

The trend has been violently resisted. The isolationist group in Congress, sensing it, is more active and vocal now than at any time since 1920. It might take a long time before the response to the attracting force was sufficient to override isolationist opposition and bring American influence into the balance of world power significantly. But the trend has been in that direction. A widening of the European gulf would increase the attracting force behind the trend. Americans instinctively respond to the appearance of a moral issue, to the appearance of a challenge to the doctrines of individual freedom, and democracy. How soon or how forcefully they would respond would depend on circumstances. But unquestionably they would respond. And their official foreign policy would increasingly reflect that response. But conversely, if the ideological issue is buried in a European conciliation, the attracting force will be wiped out and Senator Hiram Johnson can lay aside his oratorical cudgels.

What would happen if conciliation were obtained and then broke down is another question to be examined if the circumstance should arise. Perhaps American interest could be revived. It would certainly be a longer process, and the tangible prospects of American co-operation less discernible. British policy is to seek a European objective which is basically incompatible with the American co-operation which has been developing during the past year. If this policy succeeds in Europe American co-operation would not be necessary. But in trying for it there may be a danger of losing both. Such at least would seem to be a distinct possibility from this observation point.

Six Build House In as Many Days

PITTSBURGH, Feb. 19 (AP)—Six workmen, on the job only a week, put finishing touches today on an experimental all-steel, prefabricated house in suburban Clairton.

Starting from the ground up, they constructed the concrete block foundation in one day; the walls and rafters in another and had the dwelling under roof by the end of the third. Windows and plumbing fixtures required two more days and today the workmen devoted to decorations.

The Blaw-Knox Company designed and manufactured the house during seven months of experimentation. Engineers for the firm said it cost about $4,000, but that costs probably would be reduced as production increased.

The dwelling has four rooms, a kitchen-dinette; two bedrooms and a living room. In addition, there is a bath and a utility room for the furnace and laundry. There is no cellar.

The design of the experimental house is colonial, but engineers said 20 exterior designs are possible and that rooms may be increased to five or six without difficulty.

Similar houses will be developed in a new community to be constructed near Clairton for workmen employed in Carnegie-Illinois Steel Corporation's giant new $60,000,000 Irvin works, now nearing completion.

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'Snow White' and the Children

LONDON, Feb. 19 (AP)—Three English County Councils have overruled the British Board of Film Censors and have given children permission to see the American film "Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs" without taking grownups along.

The County Councils of London, Essex, Middlesex and Surrey saw the film which opens in London next Thursday and all except Surrey decided to give it a "universal" classification. Surrey did not decide immediately.

Elsewhere the picture has an "adult" classification, excluding children under 16 unless they are accompanied by adults.

LONDON—There will be no cuts in "Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs," Walt Disney's first full-length, £250,000 feature cartoon, when it is exhibited in Great Britain. This is the reply of Mr. Ralph Hanbury, Managing Director of RKO Radio Pictures, to the granting of an A Certificate by the British Board of Film Censors to Mr. Disney's eagerly awaited picture. The A Certificate means, generally speaking, that the film may be shown to adult audiences only. But any child may see it who is accompanied by a grown-up person.

The British censors have classed "Snow White" as unsuitable for children, not because of any moral delinquencies, but on account of certain scenes which, in their opinion, put it into the category of "horrific" films. The English distributors of Mr. Disney's work are not going to argue about the decision.

They declare that the British film trade has had a "voluntary, self-imposed Censorship" for the past 20 years and more, and consider that a discussion on their part of the merits or demerits of the Censor's ruling would be "unethical."

Nor do they anticipate that children themselves will be effectually debarred from seeing the film. The decision of the Censorship Board is, by voluntary consent, binding upon the cinema trade in the United Kingdom; but it is not by any means irrefragable. The only legal power of the Board of Censors is to prevent the exhibition of pictures in places and under conditions where the risk of fire might be courted by the use of celluloid.

The granting of certificates of exhibition based on other considerations than those of material safety is an extension of its functions which, though freely accepted by the film industry, is not founded on any legal enactment. It therefore sometimes happens that pictures which the Censorship Board has banned as totally unsuited for exhibition anywhere are freely shown up and down the country.

The decision of the local authority can at all times override that of the Censors. The Censors would not grant any kind of certificate to Cecil B. De Mille's "King of Kings," but it was exhibited in many parts of Britain. In the same way the early Russian films, which the Censorship has always refused to recognize, are often shown in London.

Any local authority which so wishes can therefore decide that "Snow White" is suitable entertainment for children. In any case, as Mrs. Hanbury points out, an A certificate permits the film to be seen by children if they are accompanied by an adult.

In the Boston Section:

N. E. cotton industry facing most serious crisis in 148 years.

Tobin seeks WPA projects which will not cost city too much.

Continuance of Czechoslovakian negotiations confirmed by Washington.

Outlook for week-end skiing generally is poor.

and News From All New England in the

Second Section, Beginning on Page 9

U. S. Tax Bill Pushed in Committee

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19—Believing that the best present contribution to recovery is to let business know as rapidly as possible what tax burdens it must bear, the House Ways and Means Committee is rushing out its revised revenue bill. It has now become practically certain that the tremendous drive to throw out the undistributed profits tax which began when the recession first showed itself last September has failed—at least so far as the House is concerned. However, the tax is now offered in a much milder form while a bigger fight for complete repeal will break out soon in the Senate.

Business tax relief is carried in the new bill, according to its sponsors, by this modification in the undistributed profits tax and further relaxation of the capital gains levy. For the first time yesterday the full Committee heard sections of the bill read and covered 180 pages of the 334-page confidential print. More important than the routine work of reading the bill section by section was the definite indication that the measure, as now prepared, will be accepted by the full Committee, and probably by the House.

It is not generally known, but may be stated on high authority, that the Roosevelt Administration is disappointed in the absence of "reform" features in the new tax bill, but is determined at all costs to keep the undistributed profits tax in the measure, even in what it considers emasculated form, to serve as a base for more stringent provisions when times are better.

This New Deal attitude is, of course, poles apart from the business view, which believes the bill goes altogether too far as it is, and would like to see the undistributed profits tax repealed altogether.

Smaller Firms Relieved

Under the bill as now drafted, modified application of the undivided profits tax would be retained on corporations earning more than $25,000—relieving 90 per cent of all business firms. But while the remaining 10 per cent that would be caught by the provision are small numerically, they represent 90 per cent of the country's corporate income.

In general terms, the revised levy would tax large corporations 20 per cent if they withheld all of their earnings, and 16 per cent if they paid out all in dividends. Exempt corporations earning less than $25,000 would pay a flat "normal" tax of 12½ per cent upon the first $5,000 of earnings; 14 per cent upon the next $15,000; and 16 per cent upon the last $5,000 up to $25,000 of earnings.

It is fairly safe for business to assume that these rates will be retained—or, at least, that any changes made will be in the nature of relaxation rather than stiffening. However, there is a good way for debate still to run in Congress, and the Senate is yet to be heard from.

On top of this regular undistributed tax provision there is an added penalty tax on large-income, family-held corporations—the so-called "1-B group," which are controlled by from one to ten persons.

Drastic penalties here have been somewhat modified, one relaxation being yesterday's exemption of companies earning up to $75,000.

An example was given of the operation of this tax yesterday, involving a $1,000,000 1-B corporation which distributed half its income. Sponsors of the tax argue that even under such conditions it would only pay 1.48 per cent more of its income than would a comparable corporation whose stock was widely distributed.

Less spectacular but hardly less important are the changes in the method of computing capital gains taxes. An effort is made to stimulate turnover of capital assets and release frozen assets. In broad terms these would provide a more gradual step-down of the percentage of gain or loss to be taken into account for tax purposes, and would eliminate the higher surtax brackets on individual capital gains. They would also allow more liberal deductions of capital losses.

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Drawn by John A. May

One of London's 78 Beadles

His Trilby Is a Novel Hat

Londoner's Skatchbook XVI

Drawn and Written for The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—There are 78 excellent reasons why the historic traditions of the ancient Livery Companies of the City of London can never be forgotten, and they are all of them beadles.

The beadle is a ceremonial officer. In his colorful Tudor hat and cloak he is a direct reminder of the days of an expansive glory, the days of pageants and golden barges on the River Thames, when as trade guilds the Livery Companies ruled the medieval commercial world.

All this may help to explain why the small matter of a hat has brought the beadles of the 78 Companies into the news. A beadle wore a trilby hat! As a consequence a special meeting was recently held at the Guildhall and an official letter was sent out to the clerks of all the Companies. It appears that the only occasion to modernity allowed a beadle is a tall silk hat. Otherwise his headgear must be of ancient design.

The beadle in question was unwise enough to wear a soft felt "trilby" to "Common Hall," traditional "parliament" of Company members at the Guildhall. An alderman noticed the solecism and called a protest meeting.

Committee Is Aroused

"The attention of the Livery Committee of the Common Hall," ran the resultant letter to the clerks, "having been called by the Aldermen to the head-dress of the beadles of the several Companies on the occasion of their attendance at meetings of Common Hall, I am desired by the Committee to communicate with the clerks of the several Companies and express the hope of the Committee that the Companies will see their way to ensure that the beadles wear hats more in keeping with their gowns and which they are required by the precept of the Mayor to wear on the occasion."

The use of the word "Mayor," in this letter, although referring to the Lord Mayor of London, is not a mistake. It merely points to the great age of the traditions of the beadles, for the "hat" precept invoked in the letter was issued during the early days of Henry VII, about 1490, while the term "Lord Mayor" was not recorded until 1504.

Beadle Became a General

Although the duties of the modern beadle are mainly confined to ceremonial occasions, when he parades with his gilt mace, his predecessors were highly important personages. They carried out the orders of the governing body of each Guild and served as a link between the Court and the members of the Company. They collected taxes, and distributed alms, and also acted as policemen.

It was a beadle of fairly recent times, however, who must surely have held the greatest record of beadledom. He was beadle to the Haberdashers Company for a number of years both before and after the World War. He happened also to be a general and could fairly claim to have been the only general-beadle in all history. This amazing man worked his way up from the ranks. He was made a brigadier-general during the war and when it was all over he got out of his army uniform and went back to his Tudor hat and brocaded cloak.

It was the tradition of greatness and of service embodied in the hat and gown which brought the general back to his pre-war job. It is this same tradition which the modern beadles try to uphold—but, of course, they cannot uphold it in a trilby hat.

J. A. M.

Disaster Loans Extended

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19 (AP)—The House, mindful of recent floods in California and tornadoes in Louisiana, passed yesterday and sent to the White House a bill extending the Disaster Loan Corporation through 1938.

The Corporation, established by Congress in Februray, 1937, following severe floods in New England and the Middle West, has authorized a total of 7,525 loans aggregating $9,011,010.

Of these, 6,085 loans amounting to $6,377,364 have been disbursed. The others either have been cancelled or are still available for distribution.

Jesse H. Jones, Chairman of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, which was directed to capitalize the Loan Corporation to the extent of $20,000,000 (one-half of this amount has been paid in and the balance is available, if and when needed) said the authorized capital is sufficient to meet "any possible demands for the current year."

Mr. Jones made public a letter to Representative T. Allen Goldsborough (D) of Md., Acting Chairman of the House Banking and Currency Committee, in which he said the Loan Corporation "has been a useful medium in helping people in flood areas rehabilitate themselves."

The Act originally authorized loans for disasters which occurred in 1937. It was amended to include 1936 disasters.

The measure upon which congressional action has just been completed authorized loans for disasters occurring during 1938.

Mr. Jones said 88 per cent of the amount disbursed is being repaid on schedule.

"I regard this as an excellent record, and a credit to the integrity and enterprise of the American people," he added.

Arkansas Menaced As Three Rivers Rise

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Feb. 19 (AP)—Three rivers and their numerous tributaries swelled with flood threat to Arkansas today while other sections of the South recovered from effects of storms.

Hundreds of persons left lowland homes as the Quachita, Arkansas and White Rivers, swollen by a week's downpour, flowed over thousands of acres of farm lands. Army engineers said the predicted crests probably would bring greater flood problems than in 1935.

Relief workers at Rodessa, La., commended rehabilitation work in the oil field community where a tornado ripped through the residential section Thursday night, killing 25 persons.

Inhabitants of the area returned to their collapsed homes to recover what they could, and discussed plans for rebuilding.

Block Booking Ruled Legal

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—Block booking, the highly controversial system of moving picture film distribution by which an exhibitor is required to lease an entire group of films to get a desired one, was upheld here in a Federal Court ruling recently.

The court held that such booking methods were legal as long as either of two obligations were carried out. The obligations were: to supply specific films if they are produced and to supply other films or make equitable adjustment if the films are not produced.

This issue has reached such an acute stage of controversy in recent months that the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee in Washington recommended the passage of a bill outlawing the entire block booking procedure.

The ruling, considered one of the most important in cinema circles in recent years, was made by United States District Court Judge Leon Yankwich in a case brought by 20 independent exhibitors, who charged a "practical monopoly" on the part of eight major distributors, said to control 75 per cent of film footage coming out of Hollywood.

"The party having the right of selection can be charged with breach of alternative obligations only when he fails to perform both," Judge Yankwich ruled. "Where the obligation indicates clearly that it contemplates the performance of one only of two acts, in the alternative no fraud can exist, unless both promises were made without intention to perform."

The President and Prices

(Continued from Page 1)

have some solid material to mull over.

Actually, however, observers do not find the new price analysis anything more than that: an analysis. It is, they recognize, no little gain if the Administration really understands the price problem. Real comprehension, they feel, would be the beginning if wisdom. But they are not so sure of the policies which will be used to attain a more or less agreed objective.

"Balanced Prices"

Stripped down, the "balanced prices" program simply says that prices which are too low should come up, prices that are too high should come down. But does this mean that various crop-control steps will be taken to curb agricultural production and send up prices? Does it imply that "crack-down" policies will be applied to steel and automobile and building-material prices to bring them down when they are suspected of monopolistic control?

Who decides which prices are too low, which too high, and what methods shall be used to "rectify" them? The answer is that these steps are still in the hands of the authorities in Washington. The Farm Act, just passed and signed, gives definite power to apply compulsory crop restrictions, if a two-thirds majority of the farmers agree. Legal action against price-fixing is still very much in the picture.

Moreover, although the President definitely renounced "inflation" and further dollar devaluation, he conspicuously said nothing about a change in the reserve requirements of the Federal Reserve Banks. A reduction in such requirements may be definitely in the coming picture. The President specifically pledged himself to an easy money policy.

Another partial explanation of the price-policy statement is the expectation that it would stimulate buying. Of course, this would not be true in all lines. But in those commodities which the President said were too low-priced, forward buying should be encouraged somewhat.

In general, however, observers find their interpretations of yesterday's extraordinary press conference narrowing down to the two major points: the rounding out of a price analysis which would meet prior criticisms; the broadcasting to the nation of a picture of a confident, competent national administration at grips with its problems.

From another sense, the press conference was notable. Mr. Roosevelt took over the whole show. Previously, the reporters had been supposed to furnish the questions. Yesterday the President asked himself more incisive and critical questions than the correspondents would have thought of. Doubtless aware of recent criticisms of the conference, the President turned in an ideal performance. He grilled himself like a district attorney; gave himself what the court reporters call "a bad quarter of an hour"; but managed to lick his own straw man in the end.

And after his questions were exhausted, he invited the reporters to ask their own. But the trouble was that most of them were exhausted by that time. Three quarters of an hour of note-taking, standing, in a crowded room was a real job—but stimulating.

White Beams Prove Better for Autos

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Colored headlights gain nothing for drivers over the ordinary white beam, it is reported by the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research here.

"A careful analysis of the results of many reliable investigators shows that none of the claims made in favor of using a colored, and in particular a yellow, headlight beam, rather than a white beam of no greater power, has been substantiated," a report on illumination research declares.

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Voting Method in Jersey City

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEWARK, N. J., Feb. 19—An intimation of the methods of handling elections in Hudson County, stronghold of Mayor Frank Hague, State Democratic boss, was seen in the records of the Assembly Election Investigation Committee here today after testimony by a woman Election Board member that all of the 525 votes cast in her district on Nov. 2 last were tallied as "straight ballots."

Mrs. Josephine Delfino, Republican member of a District Board of the Third Ward of Jersey City, testified after three other members, one Republican and two Democrats, declined to testify on advice of counsel.

Chairman Henry Young, Jr., announced he would confer with the Committee members on Monday to determine whether to apply to Speaker Herbert J. Pascoe for a warrant for the three men.

Testimony by Mrs. Delfino indicated that two inmates of an institution for mental cases, a rabbi in Providence, R. I., and a man who was in jail in Florida were among those who had "voted." The election district is the ninth of the Third Ward, which gave Gov. A. Harry Moore, Democrat, 497 votes and Senator Lester H. Clee, Republican, 27 votes. Under the recount, Mr. Moore dropped to 470 and Mr. Clee's rose to 46.

The Committee got evidence on this district from poll books which had been left by mistake in the office of Superintendent of Elections John C. Ferguson, of Hudson County. The Committee seeks similar evidence in other election data stored in a vault in the office of Registration Commissioner Charles F. Stoebling and now guarded by Jersey City police.

Hoover Visits Leopold

BRUSSELS, Feb. 19 (AP)—Former President Hoover, in Belgium as guest of the Government, today had a long audience with King Leopold.

Woman Mayor Assails Hague In Wildwood Ouster

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WILDWOOD, N. J., Feb. 19—Responsibility for the ousting of Mayor Doris W. Bradway, New Jersey's first woman Mayor, and City Commissioner Frederick McMurray was placed on the doorstep of Mayor Frank Hague of Jersey City, N. J., Democratic State boss, by Mrs. Bradway today, following her defeat in the special recall election here yesterday. The vote was 1,822 for recall and 1,251 against in the case of Mrs. Bradway and 1,834 and 1,214 against Mr. McMurray.

They were replaced by George W. Krogman, Democrat, in the mayoralty chair and Benjamin Ingersoll, Republican, as City Commissioner. Mr. Krogman received 1,819 votes and Mr. Ingersoll 1,871. Both were candidates of the Independent Taxpayers' League, which, through petition, brought about the special recall election.

Mrs. Bradway charged that the League was dominated by Mayor Hague. The Jersey City Mayor, she declared, was retaliating because in the general election she had defeated the mayoralty candidate he supported and also because she had deserted the political overlordship in the State.

Retaliation Threat

"I want Mr. Hague to know that from now on I am ready to campaign against him and the things he represents, not only in my own City, but throughout New Jersey," she said, adding that he had devoted three years of effort to unseat her from the Mayor's chair.

The recall election was bitterly contested and brought out the largest vote in the history of Wildwood. With 3,800 registered voters, 3,100 ballots were cast. The vote was supervised by 40 deputies, with Justice Newton H. Porter, recently named to the State Supreme Court by Gov. A. Harry Moore, sitting to handle election disputes.

The election was the sequel to an investigation by the New Jersey Supreme Court in 1934, during the first term of Mayor Bradway, when she, Commissioners McMurray, Roland Corson and Police Captain Michael Sheehan were indicted for nonfeasance and misfeasance in office. Mayor Bradway and Captain Sheehan were tried together and while she was acquitted, Mr. Sheehan was found guilty and sentenced to a jail term of six months. Mr. McMurray and Mr. Corson never were brought to trial.

League Fosters Move

Fostered by the Independent Taxpayers' League, the movement against the Mayor and City Commissioners continued to grow. In February of last year, the League, under the presidency of Mr. Krogman, asked the Democratic-controlled Assembly in Trenton to investigate Wildwood city affairs, whereupon a committee headed by Assemblyman Harry E. Bischoff (D) of Hudson County, was appointed to make the inquiry. Following the investigation, the committee recommended criminal prosecution of Mayor Bradway and other city officials, charging waste and extravagance in the City Administration.

Despite these recommendations, Prosecutor French B. Loveland refused to act, and in the general election on Nov. 2 last, Mayor Bradway was returned to office. The next day, William Smith, a carpenter, was designated by the Taxpayers' League to file a petition for a special recall election. This petition contained 928 signatures, but when Mayor Bradway threatened to bring court action against the signers, charging libel, Mr. Smith withdrew the petition and Mr. Krogman accused him of "selling out" his backers. Subsequently, Mr. Smith was put on the City payroll as a carpenter.

The League at once got out a second petition and obtained 936 names. This was immediately followed by a nominating petition for Mr. Krogman and Mr. Ingersoll, to which 1,024 signatures were affixed. It was pursuant to these petitions that the special recall election was held.

Split With Hague

Up to the time of her break with Mayor Hague, Mrs. Bradway had been listed as a supporter of the State Democratic boss, with whom she took sides in support of William L. Dill, Democrat for Governor in 1934 against Harold G. Hoffman, Republican candidate, who defeated the Hague-backed ticket. Last fall, however, she refused to support Jesse Ludlam, Hague candidate for the State Senate from Cape May County, climbing aboard the band wagon of I. Grant Scott, Republican, who was elected to office, defeating Mr. Ludlum. This served as the parting of the ways between Mrs. Bradway and Mayor Hague, who was trying to elect as many Democratic State Senators as possible.

Mrs. Bradway now charges her troubles in office to this break.

Labor in New Jersey Urged to Oust Hague

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 19—New Jersey labor should organize to overthrow Mayor Frank Hague of Jersey City and his "Charlie McCarthys," in the opinion of Representative Jerry J. O'Connell, Montana Democrat. Nothing less than "an undivided campaign" should be launched immediately to achieve this end, Mr. O'Connell told the Trenton Industrial Union Council, affiliate of the Committee for Industrial Organization, here last night.

The Montana Representative, several weeks ago led a group of members of Congress in attacking Mayor Hague's refusal to let Committee for Industrial Organization spokesmen distribute union pamphlets in Jersey City.

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Tower Views

by Clearway

(Continued from Page 1)

sibilities of a navy-building race loomed large in world capitals early this week. It is generally agreed that Japan's attitude has forced the scrapping of many features of the 1936 Naval Treaty and opened the way for a free-for-all competition in navy building programs with the limits lifted from tonnage and guns. France, Britain, Germany, and Russia, as well as the United States, are all vitally interested and discussions are envisaged, although a formal conference is deemed improbable. The suggestion that the United States take the initiative in invoking any five-power conference was quickly smothered by Administration disfavor in Washington. Similarly tentative agreement to scrap all features of the 1936 Naval Treaty, with the exception of the exchange of information clause, was at least temporarily upset later in the week. French objection, on grounds that abandonment of certain features of the treaty would leave Germany free to construct types of ships which might disturb the naval equilibrium of Europe, is understood to have been responsible. This may reopen extensive naval conversations with a view of saving more of the Treaty than had been anticipated.

* * *

More "Reflation" Talk

¶ **Secretary of the Treasury** Henry Morgenthau, Jr., announces on Monday night the Treasury's decision virtually to end its gold sterilization policy, thus providing for a theoretical credit expanison of as much as $4,000,000,000. This means that a potential drain of $400,000,000 a year on the nation's purchasing power will be removed; that while taxpayers or banks ultimately may pay for as much gold as formerly, the gold will be returned at once to the national monetary store, the basis of the currency; and this means that for every dollar added to the monetary reservoir ten dollars is added to potential credit.

Seeking a return to the "price structure of 1926," Mr. Roosevelt, after conferences with financial and economic experts, announced on Tuesday that price levels are too low and should go up. Friday he enlarged upon the theme at a press conference, describing the policy (but not the program) which the Administration contemplates. It includes: easy money; no wage reduction; attempted cuts in rigid and monopolistic prices; stabilizing of farm prices through the new Farm Act. Said the President: this is not inflation; no further devaluation of the dollar is planned.

* * *

Crop Control Bill Signed

¶ **Passed by the Senate** on Monday, signed by the President Thursday, the "AAA of 1938" chalks up the second score among the six New Deal measures advocated by the Administration. Opponents referred to the measure as "revolutionary," "unworkable," envisaging in its provisions possible "vassalage" of the farmers, dangerous changes in agricultural independence. Proponents—they numbered better than two to one—applauded when Senator Barkley of Kentucky referred to it as "the best farm bill ever enacted by an American Congress. The main intention of the bill is to impose marketing quotas when unusual surpluses threaten any of the five basic commodities, thus attempting to provide an "ever-normal" price standard on farm products. The President, pen in hand, let it be known that to achieve parity payments additional revenue would be required, which revives talk of the possibility of new processing taxes on finished cotton and wheat products.

* * *

International Flashes

¶ **Compared with the** Austro-German crisis other news in the international sphere this week may seem pallid. It's because of a general habit, perhaps, of considering political news of first importance. However, here's Monday's other news: An ice breaker blasts its way forward toward four Russia natural scientists floating off Greenland on an ice floe. Later, after setbacks and adventures, the rescue party makes contact with the men. On Monday, too the Japanese report a victory over 15,000 Chinese defending the railroad "life line," and Spanish Government officials admit gains by rebel armies in the south. • Tuesday: Stalin urges the workers of the world to come to Russia's aid in case of war. The response is not enthusiastic. The Japanese army starts a "pincer" movement against 400,000 Chinese defenders of China's vital railway "life line." • Wednesday Japanese bombers raid Chengchow, 1,000 casualties. French Chamber debates its new "charter on social peace." Insurgents stage cavalry raids in southern Spain, make gains. • Thursday Russian floe-riders are reached, but choose to remain for further study. Italy denies plans for a drive against Jews. Japan continues attack on the Lung-Hai Railway. • Friday: U. S. Army fliers make a 2,695-mile non-stop flight to Peru, then over the Andes to Buenos Aires. Loyalists claim capture of 1,000 rebels on Aragon front. Chinese check drive against Peiping-Hankow railroad. • Saturday: Japan switches commanders sends reinforcements into China in its war costing $2,146,000,000 in seven months. France's Defense Council asks for $329,000,000 to speed up rearmament. Insurgents announce they have encircled Teruel in their south Aragon offensive.

* * *

The Washington Week

¶ **High lights in Washington** this week fall under these heads: The President—signed crop surplus bill; announced the Government's price-balancing policy; felicitated Lithuania on the 20th anniversary of its independence. The Senate—defeated another effort to end anti-lynching filibuster; passed the farm bill; passed bill extending the lending authority of the Disaster Loan Corporation; completed Congressional action on bill canceling $2,500,000,000 of debts incurred by the RFC for relief. The House—voted 353 to 23 for $250,000,000 relief bill to care for 500,000 new jobless; acted on the Disaster Loan lending authority and the RFC debt cancellation.

Housing Tenants' Incomes, Families And Pets Limited

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 19—The size of families, their incomes and number of pets will be strictly limited at the Hill Creek housing project, according to the Philadelphia Housing Authority, which is busy selecting occupants.

About 3,800 families have applied for quarters in the two-to-five room apartments, but accommodations are available for only 258.

A monthly income of $219.50 is the maximum salary permitted the prospective tenant, who takes a five-room apartment and has three to five children. For families with two children the top income limit is $181.25 a month.

The Authority will make an annual check upon the income and the size of the families. Salary increases above the top bracket will force a family to seek a home elsewhere.

The limit on the size of a family permitted to occupy an apartment will be seven, the parents and five children.

Under regulations, dogs and cats are not to be kept. Possession of goldfish and canaries is permissable, but boisterous parties will be frowned upon.

An average monthly charge of $5.08 a room, exclusive of heat, hot water and electricity, makes the rental especially low.

The project is divided into 74 three-room units, 143 four-room units and 41 five-room units.

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Heads of 41 Protestant Groups Plan for New Drive on Alcohol

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO — Facing the liquor problem in the light of its latest developments, educational leaders of 41 Protestant denominations put their approval here on a new educational procedure for guidance of the 24,000,000 members of these denominations toward total abstinence and the "ultimate goal of alcohol education—complete legal eradication of the beverage industry."

No emotional campaign is being urged on the churches. What is proposed is not a campaign at all. A program of basic education is outlined for the churches which is designed by its authors to arouse an intelligent interest in the problem, and such interest, they hope, will result first in community action against alcohol, and ultimately in satisfactory national control. No church is required to adopt the program, but the "suggested procedure," as the outline is called, has been drawn up as a guide to any church which has a vague desire to do something about the drink evil but doesn't know how to begin. It is therefore expected to result in greatly increased temperance activity in the Protestant churches.

Program Official

While not mandatory, the program is official. It was drafted by a committee appointed by the International Council of Religious Education at its meeting here a year ago, and approved by the Council at its annual meeting for 1938, which ended Feb. 12. It will be issued as an educational bulletin by the Council, which supplies interdenominational educational material for use of 20,000,000 Sunday school pupils of the denominations included in its membership. Adults as well as children use this study material.

Reasons for making a definite attack on the liquor problem at this time are explained in the committee's introduction to its "suggested procedure" for study.

"Open flouting of the national prohibition law in many sections of the country and repeal of the 18th amendment . . . have created conditions to which the church cannot be indifferent," it says. "It has become obvious that efforts to solve the alcohol problem must be based upon sound educational procedure motivated by deep social and spiritual concern."

As outlined by the committee, this program is basically a democratic one. Its aim is to set church leaders, both lay and ordained, as well as the congregation, at work learning the facts about the liquor problem for themselves before any community action is undertaken. To this end the committee offers detailed outlines for field studies to be undertaken by three groups within the church.

One group would engage in a thorough study of the nature of beverage alcohol and its harmful effects on people. A second, would "address itself to the task of ascertaining the problems and needs within the church arising from the sale of beverage alcohol in the community." This small and carefully selected committee would go into even such delicate questions as to what extent members of the church themselves are drinking, the object being to get a better understanding of the nature of the problem.

The third group would tackle the study of the effects of alcohol on the community. This group would be assigned a detailed sociological study of liquor laws, study of police records, traffic court records and so on, to show the results of drink in crime, traffic mishaps and other official records. It would also be asked to study the constructive side in order to find out what civic organizations are contributing to the protection of youth from alcohol.

Out of all this would come a democratically-evolved educational program for the local church. All the educational avenues of the church, from pulpit to radio, could be used to put out the useful information gathered. The church should also give attention to "combatting the use of liquor by supplying sane and healthful social life for its members and constituents," the outline comments.

With Other Groups

While recognizing the fact that temperance education begins at home, the committee holds it should not end there. After a church has succeeded in arousing its own members, it can well ally itself with other groups in the community working for its betterment with a view to getting community action.

One means of initiating community action proposed by this committee is that of calling together a cross-section of the population to study conditions. It recommends inviting not only religious and educational leaders but public officials, and representatives of farm organizations, of social welfare agencies, of labor unions, and of business. Facts gathered by the church committee should be put before such a meeting and the result would possibly be a proposal on the part of the group to continue the study.

"The result of such a process," concludes the committee, "would logically be the stimulation of that sense of local responsibility for community conditions which must be developed if effective control over community evils is ever to be had.

"Whatever the outcome, it must be recognized that the liquor evil . . . is a matter of community concern and responsibility, and only as such concern can be aroused and a sense of responsibility developed and maintained, is there hope for adequate control in the state and nation as a whole."

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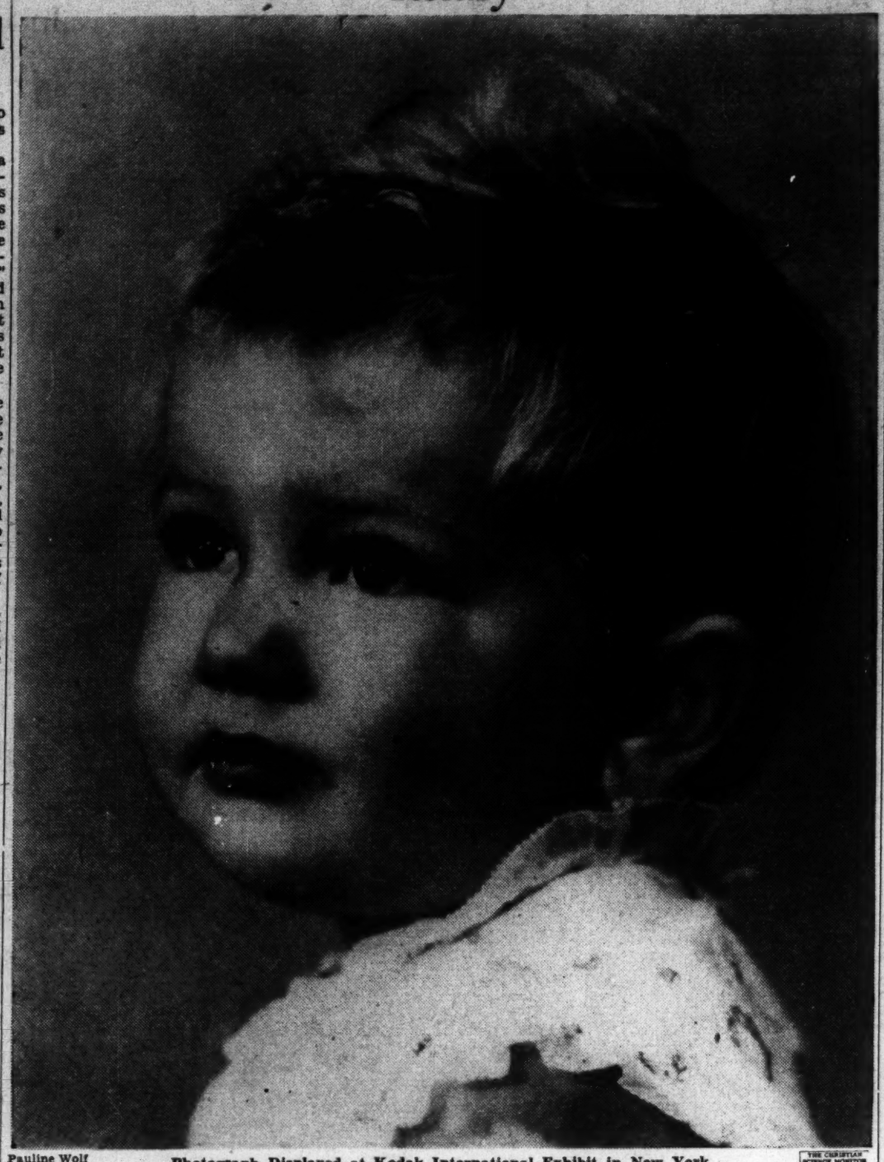

Pauline Wolf — Photograph Displayed at Kodak International Exhibit in New York

Photographers Vie at New York Exhibit

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 19 — Amateur photographers in 19 countries are represented by more than 200 photographs selected from about 1,000 submitted in the Kodak International Exhibit for 1938, which opened at the International Building, Rockefeller Center, here, today. The exhibition will continue daily and Sunday through Feb. 27.

Emphasizing the amateur point of view, the exhibition includes landscapes, portraits, flowers, and animals, sports, "character" and "candid" shots, all made by amateur photographers in the United States, India, France, New Zealand, Hungary, Hawaii, Germany, Poland, Africa, Czechoslovakia and Switzerland. Many of the exhibitors are employees of the Eastman Kodak Company in various parts of the world. The equipment used ranged from the humble box camera to the most modern precision miniature cameras.

An outstanding feature of the preview, held for the press and camera dealers, was the first demonstration of the new sound Kodascope special for the projection of 16 mm. sound-on-film motion pictures. The "talkie" of the regular motion-picture theaters is now made available for the home "movie" maker, according to officials in charge of the exhibition.

Identical Pictures

Another feature of the exhibition is a series of six identical pictures of a smokestack, hung to show the wide latitude of a new type enlarging paper recently introduced by the Eastman Kodak Company. The prints show that although all were made from the same negative and exposed for periods ranging from 7 to 30 seconds and developed for periods ranging from 120 seconds to as little as 30 seconds, all were identical as to printing results, retaining in each the essential black tones that characterize good printing quality.

An important and extensive section of the exhibition is devoted to the display of examples of work done with a natural-color film described by exhibition officials as composed of three superimposed layers of emulsion, each sensitive to a separate group of colors. This section includes a panel of 35mm. "stills" which are viewed by transmitted light, several examples of enlarged color prints made from transparencies by the Eastman wash-off process, and a number of black and white enlargements.

The growing interest in natural photography was strikingly indicated at the exhibit by the large number of visitors to the color section to see results of the latest work in this field.

Infra-Red Photography

Photography by infra-red light, that realm of invisible rays at the end of the spectrum, is represented by a number of examples, in which some pictures of mountain scenes with white clouds in a dark sky attracted the most interest. The phenomenon of infra-red photography by which, with the aid of suitable film and filters, the camera lens is able to cut through haze and record a distant scene, was explained by the exhibition officials.

"A photograph taken through an appropriate filter and on infra-red film or plate, they said, "will render distant objects very clearly, even though, to the eye, such objects may be invisible or nearly so."

Following the New York showing, the exhibition will go to Boston, Philadelphia, Buffalo, N. Y.; Cleveland, Ohio; Pittsburgh, Washington, D. C.; Detroit, Chicago, Milwaukee, Wis.; Indianapolis, Ind.; St. Louis, Mo.; Columbus, Ohio, and Cincinnati, Ohio.

Trade Pacts Cut Farm Tariff

DES MOINES, Ia., Feb. 19 (AP)—Edward A. O'Neal, president of the American Farm Bureau Federation, asserted today that the proposed reciprocal trade agreement with the United Kingdom offers a "real test whether industry is going to take a purely selfish attitude." In an address prepared for the National Farm Institute Mr. O'Neal said:

"The proposed agreement offers the largest opportunity yet presented to secure concessions for our agricultural exports in the largest potential market, in return for concessions to the United Kingdom on her industrial products."

He declared that, there should be a fair relationship between the duties on agricultural products, as compared with industrial products. The United States' tariff structure, he contended, has been "stacked" against the American farmer for the last half century. To this comment he added:

"I do not mean a ton of protection for industry to every ounce of protection that is given agriculture. One of the most important aspects of the reciprocal trade program is the hope it offers for breaking the stronghold of monopolies."

Tonight, Secretary of State Hull will speak on trade agreements. He was expected to meet criticism leveled at trade pacts signed or prepared.

Industry Yields

Harper Sibley of Rochester, N. Y., Chairman of the U. S. Chamber of Commerce Agricultural Committee, referred to the proposed British pact as a "situation wherin a very large proportion of American manufacturers will be called upon to make concessions for the benefit of the agricultural export market." He further said:

"It will be a test not only of the reciprocal trade agreement program, but also a test of whether or not, between manufacturers and agricultural producers, there can be a spirit of team-play wherein each at some time is willing to make sacrifices for the benefit of the other."

Mr. Sibley expressed the view that a reciprocal trade agreement between the United States and Great Britain would have a steadying and sobering political influence upon the whole world.

Two agricultural leaders, one representing the Government and the other 800,000 organized farmers, clashed in debating of reciprocal trade agreements before the Institute.

Said Louis J. Taber, Master of the National Grange:

"Allow me to proclaim that the National Grange desires world trade and the promotion of world peace, but will never look with favor on the importation of any commodity from any place in the world if the net result of that importation is to increase the idle acres and the idle men in America."

Said M. L. Wilson, Undersecretary of Agriculture:

"The really important problem is to discover a market for exports rather than to keep out imports. Among our largest markets for wheat during the present season have been the Netherlands, Belgium and Sweden, with all of which we have concluded reciprocal trade agreements."

For Steady Production

Both Mr. Taber and Mr. Wilson spoke before a dinner group attending the Des Moines Chamber of Commerce's Farm Institute.

Mr. Taber declared that we have a tariff policy, not because of agriculture, but beacuse of industry. For more than a century, he conended, the farmer has paid tariff costs, with little or no direct benefits. Now, when industry wants to exchange scrap iron or printing presses for farm products, with some other agricultural nation, the farmer, he maintained, does have a right to complain.

"The farmer," said he, "must have the same machinery that capital and labor now use in their own protection and defense." He attributed excess of exports in 1937 to foreign countries preparing for war, pointing out that mineral, metals and machine exports increased more than $500,000,000 last year.

On the Government side of the question, Mr. Wilson explained that it was important to understand the relationship between the newly-enacted farm bill and the trade agreements; and he endeavored to show how the farm act bears on foreign policy.

"Various provisions in the act will enable the setting up of a practicable ever-normal granary," he pointed out, "to increase reserve supplies, particularly corn and wheat. With respect to export trade, these provisions, together with the general purposes of the act to stabilize supplies, mean that the world should be able to depend upon this country for more uniform supplies of our products."

Honolulu Opposes Army Move

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU—Transfer of all WPA activities in Hawaii to the Army has resulted in considerable speculation here regarding possible further consolidation of federal control over affairs of the territory.

R. H. Hinckley, regional director of the WPA with headquarters in Salt Lake City, ordered the transfer and said the move was primarily for purposes of retrenchment.

Many observers in Hawaii believe, however, the transfer was motivated in part by the tenseness of the situation in the Orient and that it may be merely first step in consolidating control of the territory until affairs in the Pacific take a more peaceable turn.

At the time of the transfer, announced by Mr. Hinckley Feb. 1, civilian WPA projects, administered by a civilian board, employed approximately 2,500 persons. All relief projects at that time were scheduled for completion in 60 days. At the completion of these projects the Hawaiian Department of the Army, commanded by Maj. Gen. Andrew Moses, will assume complete direction of all WPA activities.

At present, the Army has approximately 1,300 WPA workers on army projects; the Navy, about 300, and about 2,500 other workers are assigned to county, city-county and territorial WPA projects.

Whether under the new setup the entire WPA civilian corps will be absorbed in army defense projects is a matter of speculation.

General Moses has stated that so far as he has been advised civic as well as military work will be continued. At the same time the general said, however, that he "assumed" the transfer was primarily a national defense move.

This statement has tended to strengthen the opinion held by many observers that WPA activities henceforth will be concentrated on further construction of fortifications, possibly on some of the outlying islands.

The transfer, catching most public officials by surprise, came as a distinct blow to advocates of "home rule" for Hawaii.

Mayor Fred Wright of Honolulu immediately wired Hawaii's delegate to Congress, Samuel W. King, in Washington to determine "if this plan indicates an extension of military authority into the field of civil government."

Mr. King's reply to the Mayor indicated that Mr. Hinckley went to Hawaii under direct orders from Harry L. Hopkins, relief administrator, and that the orders possibly originated in the White House.

Advocates of "home rule" pointed out that if the transfer was for purposes of economy there were existing civilian agencies in the territorial government capable of absorbing administration of the WPA program.

Opponents of the transfer generally directed their objections at what they termed the discriminatory features of the move; not at the Army whose friendly co-operation the public officials in Hawaii thoroughly respect.

Former Governor Lawrence M. Judd, Chairman of Hawaii's Equal Rights Committee, voiced the opinion of one group when he said:

"I have no objection to WPA being handled in Hawaii by the Army, provided the same policy is adopted throughout the nation. Nor do I desire in any way to express the thought that the Army could not ably handle these projects. I do, however, object as a matter of general basic principle to the transfer of this civil function to military control."

This view of the matter was also expressed by a group of civic leaders including Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A. officials and church authorities. This group, calling on Mr. Hinckley to request further particulars regarding the transfer, pointed out the move was the "first step toward fascism."

A more favorable attitude toward the transfer was taken by some observers including the Honolulu Advertiser, one of the territory's leading daily papers, which commented editorially, "That isn't a step in the dark at all. Some of the greatest engineering projects in the world have been designed and completed by army engineers."

Bible Revision Group Named

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—With Dr. James Moffatt, eminent translator of the Bible, engaged as Secretary, the International Council of Religious Education has appointed a committee of 15 leading Bible scholars to revise the translation of the Bible known as the American Standard version, now widely used in Protestant churches, it is announced at Council headquarters here.

The work is to be completed in about five years. The volume will then be published by Thomas Nelson & Sons, former holders of the copyright on this version, who are co-operating in financing this scholarly undertaking. The publishers turned over their copyright in 1929 to the International Council, which includes in its membership 41 Protestant denominations, and the Council appointed a committee on revision at once. But it has taken until now to complete financial arrangements for the work.

No radical changes are intended, according to the Chairman of the American Standard Bible Committee, Dr. Luther A. Weigle, who is Dean of the Divinity School of Yale University. A resolution adopted by the International Council a year ago declared the need was for "a version which embodies the best results of modern scholarship as to the meaning of the Scriptures, and expresses this meaning in English diction, which is designed for use in public and private worship and preserves those qualities which have given to the King James Version a supreme place in English literature."

Acceptance of the post of Executive Secretary to the committee by Dr. Moffatt is declared by Dean Weigle "profound cause for congratulation." Dr. Moffatt is best known for his work, "The Bible, a New Translation," published in 1922. A native of Glasgow, Scotland, Dr. Moffatt has served as a minister of the United Free Church in Scotland, and later taught at Mansfield College, Oxford, and at the United Free Church College in Glasgow. In 1927 he came to the United States and since then has been Professor of Church History at the Union Theological Seminary, New York City. Professor Moffatt will remain on the faculty of the Seminary, but will devote a larger part of his time to the work of the Committee.

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A GENERAL MOTORS VALUE

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Local Fans Have Plenty of Hockey in Store for Week End—Crimson Five Climbs

Olympic Sextet Seeks Second Win Over Valleyfield

BULLETIN

Late this afternoon it was learned that Tom Moon, Olympic goalie, would not be able to play against Valleyfield tonight. Keith Anthony of Lynn, spare goalie, will replace the veteran.

Line-up at Garden Tonight

Olympics		Valleyfield
Costello, lw		rw, Goulet
Spain, c		c, Hamel
Guibord, rw		lw, Lily
Smith, ld		rd, Matte
Stubbs, rd		ld, Philbin
Moon, g		g, Lascelle

Olympic spares: O'Niell, Lax, Jeremiah, Allen, Splaine, Roberts, Ford, Harris; Valleyfield spares: Deschampes, Boyer, Howarth, Landreville, Deneaut, Guilbeault, Reeves.

Game Starts at 8:30

By Leavitt Morris

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

A busy week end of hockey is in store for local fans with the Boston Olympics squaring off tonight at the Boston Garden against the Valleyfield Braves in their second encounter in the Quebec Provincial Senior Hockey League play-offs. Tomorrow afternoon the third game of this series will be played at the Garden.

As far as the Olympics are concerned they will be out to win their game tonight to make it two straight. They won the first contest, 2 to 1, last Thursday night to put themselves in a good position to walk off with the series.

Valleyfield, as far as the condition of the players is concerned, should have the edge tonight. They have been able to get in some much-needed rest since their hard game Thursday, while the Olympics have been forced to carry on with their daily office tasks.

Nevertheless, Coach Hago Harrington does not look for his boys to let down. "We are going to start just where we left off last Thursday night," he said. "We want to finish this series up with three-straight victories and then go on to take the winner of the Sherbrooke-Granby play-off."

One of the things which pleased Harrington most about that Thursday night's game was the showing of his all "Green" line of Spain, Guibord, and Costello, the trio that figured in the Olympic goals. Jack Costello, the Lowell product, who fired in the tying goal, played his best game of the year. He has been slow in reaching top form this year, but appears well on his way to that peak now.

Tonight's game should furnish a wide variety of action. The Valleyfield six showed their ability as clever stick handlers and were able on many occasions to outsmart the Boston defense. It was not until late in the game that the Olympic defensemen were able to get the range of the flying Valleyfield wings.

Johnny Lascelle, spectacular goaltender of the visitors, turned in one of the greatest exhibitions of net minding yet seen here in an amateur game. He will be in the Braves' cage tonight ready to thwart the Olympics in their attempt for a second-straight victory.

Husky Hoopsters In League Battle

Line-up at Y. M. C. A. Tonight

Northeastern		Rhode Island
Connolly, lf		rg, Fabricant
Gleason, rf		lg, Tashjian
Smith, c		c, Jawroski
Labowicz, lg		rf, Partington
Spidell, rg		lf, Petro

Game Starts At 8:15

In a New England College Conference League game Northeastern's basketball team meets the strong Rhode Island State five tonight at the Johnson Memorial Gym.

Coach Jimmy Dunn has made a last-minute change in his line-up by putting Emery Spidell, Dorchester senior, at right guard in order to strengthen the defense against the high-scoring Rams.

Earlier in the season Northeastern bowed to Rhode Island at Kingston, 61 to 57.

Coach Tom Bolles Already at Work With Harvard Crew Aspirants

By a Staff Photographer

Stroke—James F. Chace; No. 7—John R. Clark; No. 6—Douglas Erickson; No. 5—John H. Gardiner; No. 4—Philip Dean; No. 3—Dudley Talbot; No. 2—Elliot Goodwin

Coach Tom Bolles

Harvard and Columbia Meet In Important Game Tonight

Eastern Intercollegiate Basketball League

College	Won	Lost	Points For	Points Agst	P.C.
Dartmouth	6	1	311	252	.857
Columbia	3	2	196	184	.600
Harvard	3	2	185	175	.600
Cornell	4	3	284	296	.571
Pennsylvania	3	4	269	278	.429
Yale	2	6	270	320	.250
Princeton	1	4	185	175	.200

Result Feb. 18

Harvard 39, Cornell 37.

Games Tonight

Columbia at Harvard.
Yale at Pennsylvania.
Cornell at Dartmouth.

Harvard's basketball team faces Columbia at the Indoor Athletic Building tonight with the fond hope of taking undisputed second place in the Eastern Intercollegiate Basketball League standing. The Crimson and Lions are tied for second place going into the game, each team having won three and lost two.

Once again Coach Wesley Fesler gave the experts a treat in the handling of material when he juggled his substitutions last night to take advantage of the strong Cornell five and win the game on fouls, 39 to 37. The victory dropped Cornell to fourth place. Tonight Cornell faces the league-leading Dartmouth court team at Hanover, N. H.

Following up its hard game with Cornell last night, Harvard can expect more strenuous competition from Columbia which comes here in full strength and with a 39-33 mid-week win over Pennsylvania.

Three Veterans

Coach Paul Mooney who consistently has developed outstanding teams at Columbia will bring a team which has three veterans and two sophomores. Eddie Anderson, high-scoring forward of the Columbia team, Tom Macioce, center, and John O'Brien, guard, were Columbia regulars a year ago while John Naylor, forward, and Sam Retano, guard, are exceptionally good sophomore players who have broken into the Columbia lineup.

In the mid-week game with Penn, Anderson's play was outstanding, the left forward gathering 15 points, scoring seven baskets from the floor to which he added one foul shot. The Columbia team arrived last night and made its headquarters at the Hotel Commander. Alternate players accompanying the team are Harold Rafel, Ernest Geiger, and Clifford Wolff, forwards; Stanton Leggett, center, and Vincent Gutendorf, guard.

Start Regulars

Harvard will start its regular team against Columbia with John Herrick at center, George Lowman and Charles Lutz, forwards, and Capt. Vernon Struck and Ulysses Lupien, guards.

The varsity game will be played at 8:30 p. m. and will be preceded by a freshman basketball game at 7 o'clock between Harvard and Dartmouth. Coach Neil Stahley of Harvard will start Harold Lubchansky and Francis Simpson at the forward positions, Homer Peabody at center, and Bob James and Eugene Lovett at the guards.

Coach Harold Evans of Dartmouth will start Gus Broberg and Vin Else as forwards, Lionel Trudeau, center; Bob Krieger and Jack Horner, guards. Krieger is the highly regarded Dartmouth freshman halfback who may break into the Dartmouth varsity backfield next fall.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Three Years Ago

Lou Gehrig signed one-year contract with Yankees calling for "substantial increase"; salary reported to be $30,000.

Five Years Ago

Glenn Cunningham repeated victory over Gene Venzke in Baxter Mile at New York A. C. meet, winning in 4:14 3-5.

Rangers See Last Chance To Catch Bruins Tomorrow

By Web Morse

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

If the Rangers are to overhaul the Bruins for first place in the American group of the National Hockey League, they had better begin with tomorrow night's game at the Garden. They lost a grand chance to make up ground when they were beaten by the locals on New York ice last Thursday, and make no mistake about it, they plan to rectify in this contest.

The locals engaged in a light skating session today and have recovered from the Thursday game nicely. They are not taking the visitors lightly, and they are well aware that the New Yorkers are out to win. Manager Art Ross was pleased with the showing of his players on Thursday, and has confidence they will repeat that victory with another one here.

There are no other games over the week end which really concern Boston hockey fans, for the Bruins and Rangers have left Detroit and Chicago so far in the ruck that the race from here in is solely between themselves. Out in Chicago the Red Wings will try to reduce the lead of the Hawks in the race for third place and a chance at the play-offs.

Toronto and the New York Americans play a home-and-home series, with the first tonight in Toronto, and the second tomorrow night at Madison Square Garden. The other game will take place tonight with the Canadiens and Maroons engaging in another of their intra-city rivalry affairs. The Amerks can go a long way toward clinching third place in the Canadian group by picking up points this week end.

On games played to date between the two teams the records show all even, Rangers having won three and the Bruins three. There are only two more opportunities for them to meet, tomorrow night here, and later in the season at New York. If the Bruins win tomorrow night they practically clinch the first-place honors, provided home ice means anything, because the locals have a majority of home games remaining to be played.

There has been a terrific demand for tickets and all available seats have been picked up excepting those in reservation for season ticket holders. Since the season ticket holders have often failed to notify the Garden when they did not plan to use their seats, the Bruin management has been forced to declare that all season tickets must be picked up by eight o'clock tomorrow night or they will be turned over to the public immediately.

Lester Patrick will not bring his hockey team to Boston until tomorrow afternoon. No reports have come out of New York that any of his players are other than in fit condition to play their best. Since most of the hockey executives and experts have swung decidedly in favor of Bruins and Rangers for final Stanley Cup honors, this affair tomorrow night may be treated in the light of a Stanley Cup dress rehearsal.

Cornell Distance Runners Heading for Quad Record

Two great Cornell distance runners, Howard Welch in the mile and Herbert Cornell is the two mile, set new Quadrangular Meet records at the Boston Garden a year ago as Dartmouth gathered team honors. Cornell, Intercollegiate 3000 meters champion in 1936, ran the two miles in 9m. 35.2s. while Welch, outdoor Intercollegiate two-mile champion, ran the mile in 4m. 19.6s.

Through the long years the great veteran coach Jack Moakley has been at Cornell, the red and white distance runners have played a notable part in intercollegiate track and field competition. The achievements of John Paul Jones, for years intercollegiate mile champion, are well known even to the younger generation, but never before has the popular Moakley had two better competitors in the distance races at the same time than Cornell and Welch. While a third Ithacan, Ed Mezzitt, is an outstanding miler overshadowed by his two intercollegiate champion teammates.

Track and field critics analyzing the mile field at the Quadrangular Games believe that Welch will have to run in new record figures to win the event this year, a feat of which he is capable. Boston may well see a college mile run which will go 4.17 or better. The chief competition to the Ithacans will come from Stewart Whitman of Dartmouth who has done 4.20, Ben Holderness of Yale who did 4.25 as a sophomore to win first place in the Harvard-Yale meet and Capt. Alec Northrop of Harvard, potentially a 4.20 miler indoors who is just beginning to show the speed on the boards of which he is capable. Additionally, Yale has a fine sophomore in Bill Watson, miler, and Dartmouth, if Harry Hillman elects to run him in the event, has the very speedy Pat Gorman.

The placing of athletes in the mile may very well affect the final winning of team honors and certainly will affect the chances of Dartmouth, Harvard and Yale to nick Cornell's bid for the team championship. Advance information sheets forwarded to Cambridge indicate that in every case the four colleges will go into the Boston meet at full strength and some of the finest college competition in years is expected.

Herbert Cornell
Cornell University Runner

N. E. College Results

Hockey

Queen's 6, Toronto 2.
Clarkson 2, Yale 2.
Harvard Frosh 8, Dartmouth Frosh 6.

Basketball

Pratt Institute 36, Lowell Textile 28.
Harvard 39, Cornell 37.
New Hampshire 54, Bates 50.
Brown 73, M. I. T. 31.
Tufts 37, Williams 23.
Boston University 50, Vermont 36.

Japanese Name Players

TOKYO, Feb. 19 (AP)—The Japanese Lawn Tennis Association today announced that Jiro Yamagishi and Fumiturn Nakano, mainstays of the 1937 Davis Cup team, had been selected again for 1938 competition. Yasymine Kuramitsu, sensational Kansai University tennis star, was chosen as third member of the squad.

Top-Seeded Players Win in U. S. Squash

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 19 (AP)—The four top-seeded entrants, George Cookman of Yale, Bernard Ridder of Princeton, Leroy Lewis of Pennsylvania and Alvah Sulloway of Harvard, swept to expected victories yesterday in the opening rounds of the national intercollegiate squash tournament at Yale.

Cookman progressed through the first stage of the tourney by getting a bye in the first round, defeating Appleton of Harvard 15—7, 9—15, 15—10, 15—12 in the second and disposing of Booth of Pennsylvania 15—9, 15—11, 15—12 in the third.

Ridder drew a bye in the first round, defeated Kent of Dartmouth in the second 15—7, 15—12, 15—10 and defeated Stillman of Yale 15—8, 15—10, 15—12 in the third.

Lewis won through the second round by disposing of DeKruif of Harvard 10—15, 15—11, 15—10, 15—14 and in the third defeated Dick of Princeton 15—9, 15—8, 15—12.

Sulloway defeated Yale's Houk in the second 7—15, 15—7, 15—12, 15—12 and in the third overwhelmed Richard of Princeton 15—8, 15—6, 15—12.

Tufts Adds Opponents To Baseball Schedule

Director of Athletics Clarence P. Houston of Tufts College yesterday announced the spring sport schedules for the 1938 season. The baseball schedule contains every opponent on last year's list together with the addition of two new ones, Lowell Textile and American International College. The complete schedules are as follows:

Baseball—April 13—Lowell Textile; 15—Boston University at Weston; 19—Northeastern at Boston; 23—University of Vermont at Tufts; 27—Boston College at Boston; 30—Bowdoin.
May 5—American International at Springfield; 6—Springfield at Springfield; 7—Williams at Williamstown; 16—Holy Cross at Worcester; 14—Mass. State at Tufts; 16—Harvard at Cambridge; 18—Boston University at Tufts; 21—Northeastern at Tufts; 25—Brown at Tufts.
June 4—Brown at Providence; 10—Boston College; 11—Harvard.
Tennis—April 21—Colby; 22—Vermont; 23—Trinity; 27—Boston College; 30—Middlebury.
May 4—Clark; 10—Boston College at Chestnut Hill; 12—Brown; 13—Providence College; 14—M. I. T.; 21—Worcester Poly; 24—Springfield; 27—Amherst at Amherst.
Track—April 16—Amherst at Amherst; 30—Boston University and M. I. T. at Cambridge.
May 7—Worcester Poly and Mass. State at Tufts; 14—Eastern Intercollegiate Meet at Worcester; 20 and 21—New England Intercollegiate A. A. Meet at Providence; 28—Trinity at Hartford.
Lacrosse—April 16—New Hampshire at Durham; 20—Harvard at Cambridge; 23—Dartmouth; 27—M. I. T.
May 4—Boston Lacrosse Club; 13—Williams at Williamstown; 14—Union at Schenectady; 20—Colgate at Hamilton; 21—Hobart at Geneva.

Amherst Golf Schedule

AMHERST, Mass., Feb. 19 (AP)—Amherst College last night announced a nine-match golf schedule, opening April 22, against Colgate at Hamilton, N. Y. Other matches: April 23, at Cornell; May 6, Massachusetts Institute of Technology; May 7, Worcester Polytechnic Institute; May 14, Colgate; May 18, at Dartmouth; May 20, at Wesleyan; May 25, Williams; May 27, Brown. A match is pending with the University of Pennsylvania on April 30.

McGill Hockey Sextet Defeats Montreal, 11-1

International Intercollegiate Ice Hockey League Standing

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
McGill	8	0	1	72	13	16
Queen's	8	0	2	47	33	16
Toronto	4	1	2	31	22	9
Dartmouth	4	0	3	27	42	8
Harvard	2	1	3	16	22	5
Princeton	2	1	4	21	30	5
Montreal	1	0	8	22	57	2
Yale	0	1	6	16	33	1

Results Feb. 18

Queen's 6, Harvard 2.
McGill 11, Montreal 1.

Game Tonight

Harvard at Toronto.

That McGill University's hockey team will successfully defend its International Intercollegiate Ice Hockey League title which it won last year without a defeat, was evident last night after the Redmen's victory over the University of Montreal, 11 to 1, despite the fact Queen's University, now tied with McGill for first place, were defeating Haarvard, 6 to 2.

McGill still has one more league game to play, that with Toronto, and the Redmen appear too strong for the Varsity six. Several weeks ago McGill topped Toronto, 4 to 2. Thus, if McGill plays true to form and beats Toronto, they will take undisputed possession of first place which will give them the league championship.

Even if Toronto should upset McGill, the Redmen still would be in first place and forced to share the title with Queen's unless, of course, a play-off was called.

Harvard's game with Toronto at the latter's rink tonight has no bearing on the league standing. Toronto is in third place with a one-point margin over Dartmouth.

Harman Is Named Coach at Rutgers

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Feb. 19 (AP)—Harvey Harman, head football coach at the University of Pennsylvania from 1931 through 1937, was named today to take over the job of rehabilitating the gridiron fortunes of Rutgers, cradle of the intercollegiate sport.

His appointment to the head coaching job was announced by Rutgers' president, Dr. Robert C. Clothier, who disclosed at the same time that J. Wilder Tasker, coach for the past seven years, has resigned. The announcement said Tasker, under alumni fire for the past two seasons, was taking another position.

Harman, who resigned the Penn post after a disastrous season last fall, will assume his duties here early in March for spring practice. His salary was not announced, the only mention of terms saying there was a "gentlemen's agreement" rather than any definite contract.

Rutgers, which played neighboring Princeton in the first of all college football games back in 1866, has had few successful seasons in the last dozen. In Tasker's seven-year regime, the record showed 31 victories, 27 losses and five ties. Five wins and four defeats were chalked up last fall.

Despite the coaching change and the building of a $1,000,000 athletic plant, including a stadium, Dr. Clothier made it definite Rutgers was not going into "big time" football.

Harman, now 38 years old and a resident of Narberth, Pa., was graduated from Pittsburgh in 1922 after having played four years at left tackle under Coach Glenn S. "Pop" Warner. He received his master's degree at Penn and immediately entered the coaching field. He served at Haverford for eight years and at Sewanee for one before assuming the Penn post.

His 16-year record shows 63 victories, 49 defeats and seven ties; his Penn teams won 32, lost 23 and tied two.

National Hockey League

American Division

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Boston	24	4	9	104	70	53
Rangers	21	5	10	113	86	47
Chicago	10	9	19	70	106	29
Detroit	8	9	20	72	100	25

Canadian Division

Toronto	18	8	10	110	91	44
Canadiens	14	8	14	98	98	36
Americans	13	9	13	89	72	35
Montreal	10	4	23	71	101	24

Games Tonight

Montreal vs. Canadiens.
Americans at Toronto.

Games Tomorrow Night

Rangers at Boston.
Toronto at Americans.
Detroit at Chicago.

By-Plays

By George M. R. Holmes
Sports Editor

Two Important Track Conferences

Two of the most important track and field conferences of the year are to be held within the next four weeks. One is the meeting of the delegates to the International Amateur Athletic Federation, which takes place at Paris, Feb. 25, 26, and 27, and the other is the meeting of the International Olympic Committee, which is scheduled for Cairo, Egypt, March 10. Representatives of the various nations which have membership in these two great organizations are already on their way to these two cities, and that part of the world's public which is interested in amateur track and field sports, including the great Olympic Games, are awaiting reports from the conventions with much interest.

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S. C. Wooderson

New Records Coming Up

Among the chief topics of discussion which will come before the I. A. A. F. will be the accepting or rejecting of the new world's records which are to be submitted to the Federation by those countries which have new marks to propose. These will include all that have been made since the committee met and approved those that had been made in the two years between 1934 and 1936. There are quite a number of such marks up for consideration, and among them are three which have attracted a lot of attention since they were made. One of them is the 10.2s. record for the 100-meter dash which was made by Jesse Owens of Ohio State University in the National Collegiate A. A. championship meet of 1936, but was not submitted to the I. A. A. F. that year because of a claim the course was short. Since then it has been approved by the A. A. U. of the United States and is expected to receive international recognition at Paris this month. Another is the 4m. 6.4s. for the one-mile run made by Sydney C. Wooderson of Great Britain, and the third is the 14ft. 11in. mark for the pole vault made by those famous "Vaulting Twins," Earle Meadows and William H. Sefton, of the University of Southern California. There are, of course, several others which will come up for consideration; but there is a sort of special appeal to this trio.

At Cairo

When it comes to the meeting at Cairo next month, the most important topic that will be discussed will be that relating to the holding of the 1940 Olympic Games at Tokyo. Already there has been a lot of discussion regarding their being held in Japan, due to the fact that that country is engaged in hostilities with China. In some countries the feeling seems to be as strong as it was against holding the 1936 games in Berlin. The British athletic authorities have considered the situation, and the general committee of the British Amateur Athletic Association is reported as having voted a resolution against the athletes of that country competing at Tokyo. That there will be some of the delegates voting in favor of keeping the games there and others voting for their transfer to some other country seems certain, but unless Japan asks that the games be transferred to some other country or fails to show that satisfactory progress is being made toward preparing for the meet, we shall be surprised if the I. O. C. does not stand by the present arrangement.

Real Sportsmanship

Announcement that the University of Washington will again be represented by a varsity, junior varsity, and freshman eight in the Intercollegiate Rowing Association regatta on the Hudson River next June is welcomed news to followers of that regatta. For two years the Huskies have made a clean sweep of this regatta, and in announcing their entry for this year, they state that they believe they should give the other colleges a chance to win one of these titles in actual competition, if one of them can, rather than by default. It is certainly fine sportsmanship on the part of the Washington authorities. Perhaps this impressive string of victories will be broken this year; but if it is it will probably have to be done by one of the very best crews ever to row on the Hudson.

Yesterday's Headliners

By the Associated Press

It's 56 years since George Slosson, then a coming young American billiards player, strode into the dining room of the Grand Hotel in Paris and started matching shots with Maurice Vignaux, champion of Europe, in what still ranks as one of the greatest matches ever played for the world title.

The 18.2 balkline duel was watched by the President of France and the royalty from all over the Continent. Seats were priced at $25, and thousands, unable to gain entrance, stood outside the hotel watching bulletin boards for progress of the match, won by the American.

With his 84th anniversary only a few weeks away, George Slosson still plays here every day at a downtown Boston billiard parlor, and is just as much the master as ever.

There isn't a player in New England who can give him a tussle, and when Welker Cochran, the present 18.2 world's champion saw him play here a couple of weeks ago, he said the veteran's stroke remained "perfect."

Only a few days ago, Slosson, who practices every day and often gives lessons, too, ran 300 in three innings against Joseph Kelly, former New England three-cushion champion. He has run over 100 on several other recent occasions.

"A good player who nurses the ball generally will beat the open table player," said Slosson yesterday.

"In my match with Vignaux, I nursed them more than he did, although he was unexcelled in draw and masse shots, and I beat him, 3,000 to 2,553."

Slosson made a high hun of 398 then, setting a record. He had no sooner missed when Vignaux got up and ran 394 before missing by a hair on an around-the-table shot.

"If he had got that one," recalled Slosson, "he would probably have beaten my record, for the balls were close together and he could have nursed them along."

Though keen eyesight is one of the game's major requisites, Slosson's vision remains so sharp that he never uses eyeglasses while he plays.

A native of Dekalb, in St. Lawrence County, New York State, Slosson started playing when he was eight, won the championship of Ogdensburg, N. Y., when he was 10; of Watertown, N. Y., when he was 13, and of New York State when he was 17. During his long career, he has held the world championships at the straight rail game, the champion's game (diagonal lines of 14x28), 14.2 balkline, 18.1 balkline, 18.2 balkline, and cushion carom.

National Amateur Racquets

NEW YORK, Feb. 19 (AP)—Robert Grant, 3d, of New York, opened defense of his national amateur racquets championship yesterday by downing two opponents to reach the semifinals of the current competition. He defeated Philip Wharton of Boston, 15—5, 15—1, 15—7, in the first round, and won from Stanley G. Mortimer, Sr., of Tuxedo, N. Y., by default in the quarterfinals. Joseph R. Leonard, Clarence C. Pell, Jr., and Rex Fincke, Jr., all of New York, downed first-round opponents to reach the quarterfinals. Grant was the only player getting by two rounds yesterday.

American Hockey Association

St. Louis 3, Kansas City 2 (one overtime period).
St. Paul 5, Wichita 4.

Terriers Host To Army Skaters At Boston Arena

Line-up at Arena Tonight

Boston University		Army
Desrosiers, lw		rw, Curtin
Carvelli, c		c, Smith
Woodward, rw		lw, McCaffrey
Hoar, ld		rd, Sussman
Chandler, rd		ld, Blanchard
Colburn, g		g, Larkin

Game starts at 8:15.

Boston University's ice sextet will be out tonight to protect their perfect record of eight victories and no defeats against West Point hockey teams when they tackle the Army six at the Boston Arena.

While this will be the first time that an Army sextet has visited Boston, these institutions have met eight times, all games having been played at West Point.

This year's Cadet team is one of the best to come out of the Plain. It boasts a number of local boys who learned their hockey in surrounding towns. With one exception, the Army's first team hails from the Bay State. Goalie George Larkin, sophomore, learned his hockey on the rinks of Watertown. Ed Smith and Bill McCaffrey, center and wing on the first line, are Boston boys. Bill Blanchard, football star, hails from Chelsea. Dick Curtin also came from a neighboring city.

This year's Army team, coached by Ray Marchand, after an indifferent start, has been making a good showing. It has won its last four games, beating Union, 3 to 2; Colgate, 2 to 1; Hamilton, 1 to 0; and Rensselaer Polytech, 12 to 1.

Skaters Defend Title

BERLIN, Feb. 19 (AP)—Ernst Baier and Maxi Herber successfully defended their world championship in pair figure skating competition yesterday before 12,000 fans in Berlin's sport palace. The Austrians, Erie and Ilse Pausin were close seconds, with Inge Koch and Guenther Noack of Germany third. No Americans participated.

Where to Dine

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Continental Style of Dining
American Menu also
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Supper served from 6-8

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LUNCHEON 55c — 65c — 75c

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FRAMINGHAM CR., MASS.

Dine Delightfully
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Open all year

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CONWAY, NO. CONWAY, INTERVALE, N. H.
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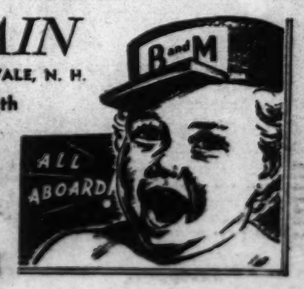
Lv. Boston 8:15 A. M.
Lv. Reading 8:30 A. M.
Ret. Lv. Intervale 5:30 P. M.
$2.75 Round Trip
DINING CAR SERVICE
Equipment and Sports Clothing for rent in Sports Car.
BOSTON AND MAINE



Spur to Immigration Planned in Australia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CANBERRA, Australia—With the return of the Lyons Government to office here Australia is embarking on a course which makes changes of the utmost significance to the Empire.

This is the renewal of immigration from the United Kingdom a course which British political leaders have been urging for several years, ever since the depression showed signs of lifting. Up to now Australia has failed to endorse the views of the Secretary for the Dominions, Malcolm MacDonald, who visited these shores at the time of the Melbourne Centenary celebrations in 1934, and had private sessions with Cabinet Ministers, at which renewal of migration was discussed. But within the last few weeks Prime Minister Lyons has come out for a policy of settling Australia with immigrants from Britain.

During his election campaign Prime Minister Lyons warned of the consequences if Australians fail to develop their country and increase its population. A country which does not do these things will eventually perish, Mr. Lyons said.

"We are not entitled to hold a country as grand as Australia unless we increase our population," he told the Brisbane Chamber of Commerce. "we must not look merely at tomorrow, but clear into the future. If the decline of population caused by cessation of migration and the falling birth rate goes on, we must abandon the claim we are trying to populate our country. We boast of our land and of the unrivaled physique and intelligence of the people, but we cannot carry out development unless we have the population. We cannot defend it. Our high standards will go because the nation itself will go."

Three-Point Program

Having thus cleared the way for his changed policy, Prime Minister Lyons announced a comprehensive plan for obtaining the larger population he holds desirable. It is a three-sided plan.

First there is to be an extension of the system under which British immigrants may be nominated for reduced rate passages to Australia after their character and working qualifications have been investigated by a special Australian committee.

Second, is a widened plan for sending boys from Britain to undergo training for farm life at one of the Fairbridge Farm schools, which are spreading throughout the country.

Third, is a plan to encourage retired Englishmen and especially retired Army officers (many of them are leaving the Indian Army in the early forties these days because of the slowness of promotion there) to settle in Australia.

The whole scheme will be under Australian control though co-operation of the British Government will be sought. Prime Minister Lyons declares the plan will be shaped so that no immigrant can displace an Australian from his job. The cost will be shared between the two Governments, the Australians seeking a guarantee from every nominator of an immigrant that the man will not become a charge on the State.

The seriousness of Australia's population problem may be gathered from the following figures: In the first nine months of 1936 the Dominion's population gain by migration was only 177. In the corresponding period of last year it was 2,438. During this period of last year 11,322 people arrived to reside permanently in the Dominion, while 8,887 departed permanently. The previous year there were 8,935 arrivals and 8,758 departures. The high figure in the departures has caused the Government authorities serious concern.

Side by side with this program of migration will go a plan of industrial expansion, made possible by the upward swing of prices which in the past year has carried Australia out of the depression slough to a new high of prosperity. It is promised that present jobs will be safeguarded and sufficient new employment made to absorb the new Australian citizens. Joining Australia in this, New Zealand, which is also riding a boom under its Socialist Government, is expected to co-operate. In New Zealand there probably are as many people in jobs today as there were during the pre-depression years. Only the unemployable remain out of work though taxation has to be used to subsidize many industries to which men have gone from the jobless register.

Military Needs Felt

Behind the new move by the Antipodean Dominions are military problems, felt more sharply since the Sino-Japanese conflict. General strengthening of the Empire plays its part in this campaign, but the Dominions are looking to their own interests first. It happens that these interests coincide with the British desire to provide for the unemployed and to spread their population more evenly through their world possessions.

Economic considerations enter the problem. Recognition that Britain is now a limited market for Antipodean products, known by both Australia and New Zealand for years past, has resulted in determination to seek other fields and to build up the home population so that wheat, wool, butter, cheese and meat—which are main products—may be increasingly consumed at home. Both countries are pledged to high tariffs. Increased populations mean larger markets for local manufacturers. So both industrialists and farmers are behind the plan.

'Old Maud' Made Heavier Freight Trains Possible

Baltimore & Ohio Railroad's First Mallet-Type Locomotive Ends Its Days

First Two-in-One Locomotive Goes to Railroad Scrapheap

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CUMBERLAND, Md.—Old Maud has huffed and puffed her way over the last hill.

In the shops of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad here, workmen are dismantling and reducing to steel scrap one of the most famous of all locomotives—the B&O's No. 7000.

When it rolled out of the roundhouse in 1904 it was known as No. 2400. Later the number was changed to 7000 to indicate it was first of the line's heavy 7000 series Mallets. But almost from the first the big engine became popularly known as "Old Maud," in keeping with the proclivity of railroadmen to give nicknames to their engines. The name was said to have been suggested by a strong pulling mule pictured in a comic strip of the period.

"Old Maud" held the distinction of being the pioneer Mallet engine, a design which made it virtually two engines in one; and in 1904 it was the longest and most powerful steam locomotive in the world.

Railroadmen came from miles away to see it. Thousands inspected its novel mechanism when the engine went on display in a number of large cities. Still others stared with interest when it roared past at the head of the Limited on the main line. Camera fans snapped it and placed the pictures in scrap books.

Doubled Freight Hauls

"Old Maud" revolutionized steam transportation. It increased the tonnage which freight trains could haul, and later locomotives of this type doubled and eventually trebled the length of trains, as well as increasing their speed.

When it first made its appearance on the mountain grades west of Cumberland, many "doubting Thomases" and even some clever mechanics predicted all sorts of trouble for the locomotive. Trying to operate two engines on one set of wheels, they argued, was fantastic. But "Old Maud" proved them wrong. The engine was designed by J. E. Muhlfield, then general superintendent of motive power for the Baltimore & Ohio. He worked with the American Locomotive Company.

To locomotive engineers, it was the first compound articulated Mallet locomotive operated in the United States. It had two sets of driving wheels and high pressure cylinders using the exhaust steam from a high pressure cylinder comprising the compound system.

Looked Her Prettiest

Like a debutante, "Old Maud" traveled widely throughout the East so that the public might view the latest railroad marvel in action, with its paint and varnish carefully polished, and its exposed steel drivers and rods brightened with emery cloth.

Finally it was put into active service and returned to Cumberland for use on the Sand Patch grade as a freight helper. Trainmen, wide-eyed, were amazed at its pushing power. Some reported it would lift a caboose and the last two cars right off the rails and carry them along when it got down to hard shoving. Enginemen and firemen sought the honor of running it.

About 1917 the Baltimore & Ohio bought a flock of new Mallets, larger, bigger than ever, alongtwith the great consolidation types for modern heavy freight service. The Mallets were numbered in the 7000 series, and "Old Maud's" number was changed and she was given the honor of the initial number in the new series.

"Old Maud" will not be soon forgotten. Her descendants, big, strong children and grandchildren, are now hauling heavy loads all over the world. But the old lady of 1904 has snorted her last defiance to the mountains she once helped conquer.

Fatherland Front In Austria Admits National Socialists

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

VIENNA, Feb. 19—Austria today opened its single political party, the Fatherland Front, to the National Socialists.

Under a decision resulting from the Berchtesgaden conversations of Reichsführer Adolf Hitler and Chancellor Kurt Schuschnigg, the Chancellor's political organization, erected in part as a bulwark against German directed National Socialism, is permitting its former political opponents to organize within the official party ranks.

Thus effectively is the ban on National Socialism in Austria removed, though the battle for control of political activity still proceeds.

Three communiqués—one of which announced that Austria had fulfilled all of its new pledges to Germany—were made public last night. The first, announcing admission of the National Socialists to the Fatherland Front indicates that the Austrian Government hopes to keep their activity well circumscribed.

Restriction on Activity

It declares that the German Reich has taken measures to prevent its own party organizations from mixing in the internal affairs of Austria, But the communiqué reveals that the National Socialists have permission "to act legally" within the Fatherland Front.

Recognition of the Austrian Constitution of May 1, 1934, is required and all National Socialists must be pledged to recognize the "indivisibility of the program of the Fatherland Front," the communiqué adds. If some members wish to stress special points of the program, as, for instance, National and Socialist, they may do so provided they remain loyal to all other points as well, the communiqué declares.

"But whoever infringes the indivisibility of the Fatherland Front will be compelled to leave the country and also be punished according to law for such activities," it adds.

This announcement means, first, the reopening of membership in the Fatherland Front which was closed last November, and, second, introduction into Austria of punishment by expulsion for its own citizens, a punishment never used here before.

Trade Negotiator Named

The second communiqué nominates the director of the Phoenix Austrian insurance company, Dr. Hans Fishböck as councilor of the Ministry of Trade for negotiations with Germany. Dr. Fishböck will be assisted by a German economic specialist who has already arrived in Vienna.

Negotiations for the proposed incorporation of Austrian economic life in the German Four-Year Plan will, it is stated, require some time and no results are expected before the middle of March.

The third communiqué is intended to reassure the Stock Exchange. It announces in cautious terms the beginning of negotiations with Germany "for the intensification of trade relations" and declares that Austrian currency and economic policy remain unchanged.

Meanwhile, the effort of the Schuschnigg Government to maintain a measure of control in the appointment of Cabinet and Fatherland Front posts continues. The Chancellor himself has taken over the portfolio of Minister of War, with the former Minister, Gen. Wilhelm Zehner, serving under him. This post is one which the Germans were understood to have particularly desired to be filled by a pro-National Socialist.

Within the Fatherland Front, contention exists over the Ministry of Propaganda. It is reported that the present propaganda chief, who has been vigorously opposed to the National Socialists, is to be transferred to another post, but that the Chancellor is so far adamant in refusing to appoint a National Socialist sympathizer to this position.

British Pledge Aid in Removing Causes of War

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Feb. 19—Insisting that Britain must maintain peace—"and when I say 'maintain' I don't mean merely to sit still and hope that peace may be preserved"—Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain was one of four members of the British Cabinet to speak last night on the international situation.

Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden, Secretary of State for Home Affairs Sir Samuel Hoare, and First Lord of the Admiralty Alfred Duff Cooper, contributed to explanations of Britain's foreign policy in the face of German penetration of Austria. But Sir John Simon, Chancellor of the Exchequer, was prevented by ministerial business from making a scheduled address.

Mr. Chamberlain, speaking at Birmingham, said he conceived it to be Britain's duty "to take every opportunity which presents itself for active positive steps to remove what would be the cause of another war. The Government, he added, aimed "to make Britain so strong nobody will dare to attack her and to ensure that when Britain talks her voice will be listened to."

"Every day we are constructing weapons and equipment which are making us stronger and stronger," he said.

Mr. Chamberlain did not specifically mention the Austro-German situation, nor did Mr. Eden, who spoke at Kenilworth.

The Foreign Secretary declared that a policy of isolation is impossible. Britain, he said, couldn't disinterest itself from events elsewhere in Europe and the world because wherever they took place their consequences might spread to these islands. "That unfortunately," he added amid laughter, "is why we have a Foreign Secretary."

Mr. Duff Cooper at Bath pledged the Government's continuance of the policy of the "open hand of friendship to whoever is prepared to co-operate and clenched fist ready for whoever refuses co-operation when freely offered."

Finally Sir Samuel Hoare in London, after saying "it is no use denying we have had an anxious week," added "there is no reason for anybody to get in a panic."

Adequate Relief Seen as Brake On Juvenile Crime

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—While education, jobs for all, and the removal of bad environment and influences provide the surest solution of juvenile crime, adequate relief funds during periods of recession are necessary to prevent an increase in crimes among youth. At least Fred K. Hoehler, executive director of the American Public Welfare Association sees a definite relationship between inadequate relief funds and such crimes.

Even at the bottom of the depression, it is pointed out, with adequate relief money distributed, the number of youth crimes actually decreased. Then, with business better, but with less money available for relief, or at least less being spent as a whole, these crimes, it is found, increased.

The Public Welfare Association draws no conclusions in this regard, but it is noted that it was when relief was administered by the Federal Government that these crimes decreased, the reason, it can be assumed, that more money was available and being spent at that time. The Federal Government, it is pointed out, has more sources of revenue. When direct relief was turned over to the city and state governments, less money was available.

This is shown by figures from one "typical city." Here, Mr. Hoehler notes, from 1930 to 1936 there was an increase of 22.5 per cent. Stating this in terms of the number of delinquents from 5 to 17 years of age per one hundred population the rate rose from 1.42 to 1.69 during those years. In spite of improved conditions it then rose to 2.00 in 1937.

But, and here is the significant point, during the time such relief work was under the Federal Government, in 1933-4, the number decreased.

Reorganization Measure

(Continued from Page 1)

said is that this feature of the bill may be one of those first sacrificed if it runs into senatorial head winds.

There is a mass of expert evidence to prove the re-grouping of Federal agencies is long overdue. This correspondent recalls once seeking information on oil burners, and finding that the expert in charge was under the unlikely Bureau of Public Roads, and that the latter, in turn, was unexpectedly enough under the Department of Agriculture.

There are 135 separate government organizations today in Washington. Theodore Roosevelt, Woodrow Wilson, Herbert Hoover, Franklin Roosevelt have all asked for some sort of order in this scattered maze. The new Senate bill proposes to meet the problem by blanket authority to the President to make the re-grouping as he sees best, with a dead line at July 1, 1940. His orders in each particular case do not become effective until they have laid before Congress for 60 days, in which time, presumably, Congress might halt them.

Outsiders barely realize the vested interest that has grown up in these scattered commissions and agencies and the pressure they can bring on individual Congressmen to preserve their lives. Congress has always failed before to bring the much-needed reorganization, and now it may resolve to shut its eyes and turn authority over to the President, still retaining a sort of veto power.

President's Authority

Mr. Roosevelt's authority is specifically blocked from the big regulatory or quasi-judicial agencies, like the Interstate Commerce Commission. This omission is one of the concessions offered to placate expected opposition.

The other big controversy is over abolition of the General Accounting Office and Comptroller General. Most of the latter's powers, under the bill, except auditing, would be transferred to the Bureau of the Budget. For auditing an independent auditing office would be established. The Auditor-General, with 15-year appointment, would report to Congress as well as to the executive branch. Congress would follok affairs with a new joint committee of 24 members.

This provision has already brought a clamor from Republicans and the declaration of Representative John Taber of New York that every member who supports it "is abdicating in favor of the dictatorship every vestige of power or influence that he has left after five years of usurpation."

While Gov. George D. Aiken of Vermont would probably call this denunciation exaggerated, it illustrates Congress would follow affairs with whole program is stirring up.

Czechs Block Reich Demands?

(Continued from Page 1)

derstanding is possible when fundamental realities and not ideologies are allowed to decide.

A more hopeful feeling continues in well-informed circles here today that the German Government's demands upon Austria will not run riot as at first feared.

German influence in Austria, it is now thought here, will be mainly through development of parallel policies and not involve outright coordination of Vienna to Berlin.

Diplomatic Activities

Reasons for this hopefulness are found in energetic diplomatic activities in London and Paris, reports of sudden boycott of tourist trade with Austria on the part of various European capitals and because of marked opposition among Austrian workers to German control.

The workers are understood to be turning in favor of the Schuschnigg Government provided it remains the expression of Austria's complete independence. This view is substantiated by reports of a number of meetings, especially in the Anstrian province of Styria.

Closer contacts already have been established between the Fatherland Front and Austrian workers—even including émigré Austrian Socialists in this country.

Example of Bilateral Treaties

What has happened in Austria is regarded here as an object lesson of what Germany's bilateral treaties mean in practice when negotiations are conducted between a strong and weak state. Leading statesmen here are consequently confirmed in their faith in collective security as the only policy for a state of the size and in the position of Czechoslovakia.

Information from reliable sources indicates that despite recent official denials by the Reich's Propaganda Ministry in Berlin certain high Reichswehr officers did flee from Germany following the crisis in the German Army and National Socialist Party.

Two Generals, Kress von Kressenstein who played an important role in the Hitler putsch of 1923 and General Leev, former adjutant of the Bavarian Crown Prince Rupprecht, together with five other officers of lower rank also crossed the Bavarian frontier into Austria, it is stated. Owing to the change in the Austrian situation following the Berchtesgaden conversations these officers now have left Austria and are proceeding to China to serve under Chiang Kai-shek.

European 'Commonwealth'

VIENNA, Feb. 19 (AP)—Franz von Papen, Berlin's retiring Ambassador to Austria, who engineered the far-reaching Austro-German accord of 1936, said the new move of the Reich in Austria was but the first step toward a "Commonwealth of Nations in Middle Europe" under Germany's leadership.

He declared that other similar agreements were expected to follow, especially with the "Succession States" carved out of the old Austro-Hungarian Empire at the end of the World War.

Herr von Papen disclosed that the important part of the new agreement was economic. In general, he said, Herr Hitler's economic measures in Germany would be duplicated in Austria, tariff preferences would be granted Austria and tourist centers would be increased.

Otto Keeps Up Hope

BRUSSELS, Feb. 19 (AP)—The Hapsburg Archduke Otto, who some sources have reported planning a world cruise because of National Socialist gains in Austria, declared today he never would renounce his claim to the Austrian Throne.

In an interview printed in the Antwerp De Dag, he said: "From now on I hold out my hand to Socialists, and also to my enemies. The only thing I desire is to hold myself above parties."

Otto maintains his home here,

Roosevelt Arrives For Hyde Park Stay

HYDE PARK, N. Y., Feb. 19 (AP)—President Roosevelt, on his first trip away from Washington in 2½ months, began a four-day rest from official cares at his boyhood home today. He had no set engagements for the day.

The Chief Executive, accompanied by a small White House staff, arrived by special train from Washington at 9 o'clock last night after putting in one of the busiest and most significant days of his second term—a day that saw him:

1. Restate the broad objectives of his Administration for economic recovery through a balancing of commodity prices.
2. Approve revival of Reconstruction Finance Corporation loans to business and industry as another step in his program for a more stable price level and fuller movement.
3. Complete a reorganization of the Maritime Commission by placing another "two-fisted" man in the chairmanship—Rear Admiral Emory S. (Jerry) Land, retired, and promoting the Commission's General Counsel, Max O'Rell Truitt, to "hard-hitting" Joseph P. Kennedy's vacated membership.

Anti-Lynching Bill Wins Support of Presbyterians

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 19 (AP)—Terming lynching "an unspeakable evil," the Christian Education Board of the Presbyterian Church in the U. S. A. pledged full support to the proposed anti-lynching bill. Dr. Charles J. Turck, General Director of the Board's Department of Social Education and Action, said the Board was opposed to the Senate filibuster on the bill.

House Spends Less Than Was Estimated

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19 (AP)—The House of Representatives, passing an average of one appropriation bill for each of the seven weeks it has been in session, has approved total expenditures $28,056,891 under budget estimates.

The members yesterday approved without a record vote a $130,097,052 bill for 1939 expenses of the State, Justice, Labor and Commerce departments.

That brought to $3,816,410,353 the chamber's total allocations in five regular and two special appropriation bills. The Budget Bureau had recommended a total of $3,844,467,244.

Little Business, Inc., Receives Its Charter

CHARLESTON, W. Va., Feb. 19 (AP)—Little Business, Inc., an outgrowth of the President's conference in Washington and dedicated to the principle that small businessmen should organize to present their views on governmental affairs, received a charter yesterday.

Five incorporators, all West Virginians, set forth as the principle of their proposed national organization:

"It is a non-profit, non-political organization, founded for the purpose of, maintaining and perpetuating sound economic business principles in relation to the several governments of these United States."

Little Business, Inc., proposes to function through separate units in each community. Within a short time it is expected to have 200 units in operation, with pioneer units in New York and Pennsylvania.

Canada Permits Aliens to Enter To Obtain Visas

OTTAWA, Ont., Feb. 19 (CP)—The Canadian Immigration Department said the new informal agreement with the United States, permitting aliens illegally in the United States to enter Canada to try to obtain the required visas, is not a reciprocal agreement.

Under United States law, a person cannot change status from a visitor to a permanent resident without leaving United States territory, immigration officials pointed out. In Canada, one can make this change in status without leaving the country and a reciprocal agreement was not necessitated.

The new agreement provides that persons temporarily resident in the United States are admitted to Canada as visa seekers only when they are able to show they have the necessary documents to obtain a visa, the Immigration Department said.

A visa must await them here and whether the visa is granted or not, the United States Government must give assurance they will take them back into United States and not leave them stranded in Canada.

Act Frees French Women From Agreeing to 'Obey'

PARIS, Feb. 19 (AP)—Emancipation of French women from their centuries-old obligation to "obey" their husbands is effective today with publication of the new Civil Rights Act for women in the official Law Journal.

The law, which modifies the Napoleonic code, still acknowledges the husband as "chief of the family," but drops the obligation of the wife to promise to obey and rules that "a married woman has full excercise of her civil capacity." Under the old code married women, like minors, were denied civil rights.

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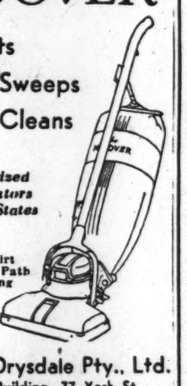
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Antiques Architecture

Home Building and Furnishing

A Saturday Page

Decorative Arts

Rugs on Carpets

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Chicago

With the advent of plain-colored, wall-to-wall carpeting in many homes, there is need for small rugs as accents which look well against the background of solid color beneath them. Formerly they were usually scattered over waxed floors and were more or less chosen for the harmonious effect they produced when placed side by side, with little regard for the lightness or darkness of the floor wood.

Now the carpeting is purchased first. Then the "extras," to be placed in doorways, in front of sofas, in alcoves and bays, or before the fireplace, are selected to suit this color base. Orientals, either modern or antique, are usually the choice for the living room and hall. Some people feel that if the background color of the rug blends in with the plain color of the carpet a very pleasing effect is gained. It usually means that the rug's background blends with the carpet and that the pattern stands out more boldly.

For the bath room, small rugs dyed the same pastel shades as the tile are found to be very popular. Dubonnet, beige, turquoise, gray, and brown are often called for, while the conventional black and white continues to be the most in demand, the store buyers here report. Plain chenilles, fringed chenilles, braided rag rugs, and hit and miss rag patterns, are all used extensively. Wool hooked rugs are also very popular as well as the Canadian cotton types.

M. R. Z.

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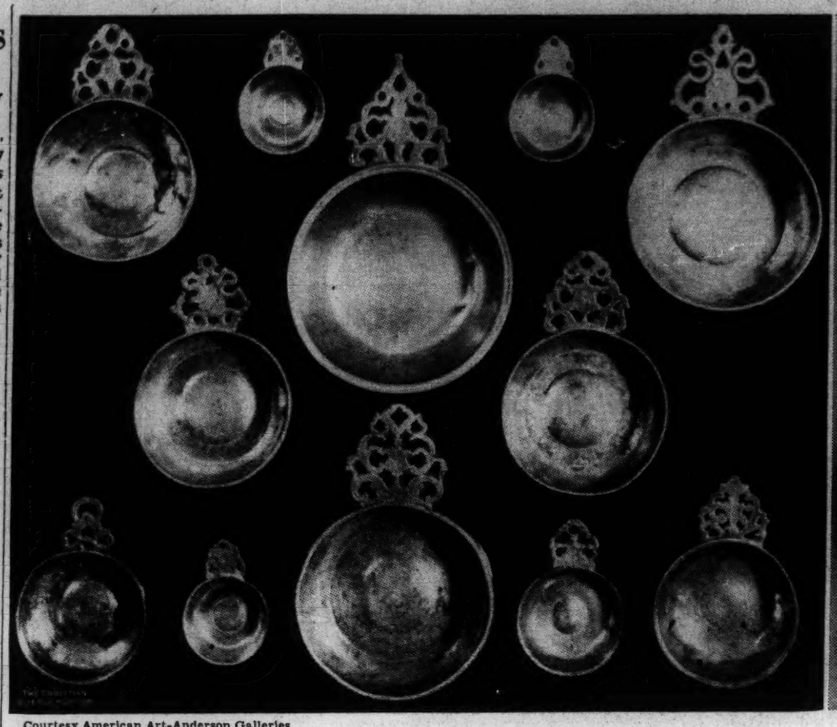


Courtesy American Art-Anderson Galleries

The sale of marked American pewter at American Art-Anderson Galleries on Feb. 11, set price standards that are of great interest to all pewter enthusiasts. A few of the articles are shown, and the prices brought are as follows, Porringers, top row, left to right:

Maker	Date	Mark	Size	Price
Wm. Billings	1768/1813	WB	4¾	$50
Richard Lee	1770	R. Lee	2¼	50 (for 2)
Fred'k Bassett	1740/1800	FB	5	60
Center Row:				
J. Danforth	ca. 1825	(name)	4	30
Richard Lee	1770	R. Lee	6	135
Gershom Jones	1751/1809	(Lion)	4¼	37.50
Bottom Row:				
Richard Lee	1770	R. Lee	3¼	32.50
Richard Lee	1770	R. Lee	2¼	65
David Melville	1755/1793	(Sun & Star)	5	45
Richard Lee	1770	R. Lee	2¾	55 (pair)
Richard Lee	1770	R. Lee	3¾	42.50

Two types of reflector sconces are shown in the middle picture, the top one made of small mirror segments and belonging to a pair which brought $65.00. . . . The lower sconce is composed of numerous pieces of thin, embossed pewter, arranged in rosette form and mounted under glass. It sold for $40.00.

The two chalices in the lower row in the right-hand group are by Peter Young, 1748/1814, and are marked P. Y. under their bases. They brought $160.00. The bowl below and the four pieces above compose a communion set by Oliver Trask ca. 1825/35 and marked O. Trask; chalices unmarked. This set brought $275.

American Pewter Exhibition and Sale

By Mabel M. Swan

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

New York

Largely due to the initiative of the Pewter Collectors' Club, the gallery talks on the Bowman collection of American pewter attracted a large audience to the American Art-Anderson Galleries here, where the collection was on pre-sale exhibition.

Dr. Madelaine Brown spoke on the Rhode Island pewterers and their work—William Billings, William Calder, Samuel Hamlin, Gershom Jones, David Melville, and G. Richardson. A porringer by Billings had the W. B. and anchor touch, and one by Hamlin had his scarce spread eagle touch both on the typical Rhode Island handles. These were rare examples of the work of these pewterers.

Calder, an apprentice of Hamlin, was represented by a communion flagon and four cups, a tea pot, porringer, and plate. Calder was a prodigious worker, and according to his daybook, in the year 1826 he made and sold 1,876 pieces of hollow and flatware. These later years were called the "tea pot era" when Calder produced over 3,000 of them. No. 60 in the catalogue, pear shaped and with the well known Calder eagle touch, was a fine specimen of his work.

Samuel Hamlin, under whom Calder learned his trade, marked his work with a spread eagle touch, also with a profile eagle touch, each found on a porringer here. Two basins and four plates were other representatives of this craftsman. An eight-inch plate with two touches was the only piece by Joseph Belcher, who in some of his porringers failed to follow the typical Rhode Island handle followed by the Providence makers and introduced a handle similar in outline to French solid handle porringers. One porringer by Gershom Jones had the lion touch on the handle face. There were basins, porringers and plates by Thomas Melville, a water pitcher, tea pot, coffee pot and sugar bowl by Richardson, the last marked G. R. Richardson Warranted, Cranston, R. I.

Richard Lee, Wanderer

There was comment by Ledlie I. Laughlin on some pieces which had not been given due emphasis in the catalogue—a marked shaving mug, a plate by James Porter of Baltimore and Connecticut, and an R. B. mug. Mr. Laughlin is especially interested in the work of Richard Lee, and described the career of this pewterer who migrated from Rhode Island to Massachusetts, to New Hampshire, where he with his son first undertook to make pewter. From New Hampshire he went to Vermont, back again to Massachusetts, then once more to Vermont where his grave is. First a speculator in real estate, then a dealer in wild lands, a storekeeper, pewterer, and later a peddler of brass and pewter for his son, with all this he preached in the Baptist Church of West Springfield, Vermont, and was known to all the children there as Grandpa Lee.

The auction sale of the collection, held in the Galleries Friday afternoon was well attended, and it was apparent that it was the many items of rare pieces in excellent condition, many of them listed in Kerfoot's book "American Pewter," which brought the total amount of the sale to $7,756. It was evident right through the sale that collectors are becoming far more discriminating.

Some High Figures

A flat topped tankard by Frederick Bassett, 6¾ inches in height with S scroll handle and scrolled thumb piece brought $235. Another, by Henry Will went for the top price—$240. A charger with two eagle touches and "T Danforth Philadelphia" on the back, was considered by Mr. Bowman, as the only 18-inch marked American plate known. This went for $185. A communion set by Roswell Gleason realized $110; a hurricane lamp by Reed & Barton brought $50. Particularly interesting was the group of six pewter-framed portrait silhouettes of the Park family of Fayetteville, Vermont, which changed hands for $110.

On Sunday afternoon a meeting of the Pewter Collectors' Club was held at the Currey Galleries, not only to preview a loan collection of extremely choice pieces of American, English, and Continental pewter but to formulate plans for the establishment of a New York branch of the Pewter Club.

English tankards of the Stuart period vied with American-made examples of the 1700's and several of the only five known American tea pots made before 1800 were exhibited. Three days of extraordinary opportunities to view old fine American pewter ware, as well as to hear authoritative talks from the best authorities in the country, and then to be able to acquire new pieces for their collections, made indeed a treat for pewter collectors.

A Cinderella Cellar

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Perhaps you've seen fancy pictures of gay basement play-rooms in the magazines and envied the people who could have them. As for your own old cellar, with its prosaic washtubs, water pipes and ash cans—it would be hopeless to change that!

That's the way the Brown family felt about their cellar, too. All except Catherine, who said she'd fix it when she got around to it. And one day after a prolonged visit to the dusty cellar she came up with a business-like sketch in her hand.

Three months later the Browns gave an informal party—in their cellar. When the guests came down the stairs they saw a large room nearly 25 feet square gay with color, flowers painted on three walls, easy chairs, a ping-pong table, red and white awnings at the windows. The effect was indeed amazing. "Tell us how you did it?" the guests begged.

The furnace and tool room had been partitioned off with wall-board and a little closet for coats had been built in under the stairs. All the wall-board and the three foundation walls had been whitewashed. (It took about 45 pounds.) Red paint had been used on the cross-pieces of the doors and on the window sash. Above the windows were white canvas awnings bound with red. The awnings were stretched over a home-made frame nailed to the top of the window.

The two stationary tubs had been enclosed in a box, painted white with hinged lids. The lids were covered with red oil cloth. The gas and light meters had been enclosed in a box with a door; the pipes in the corner were concealed behind a trellis painted white. Green cement paint had been used on the floor.

But the most striking thing about it all was the painting on the three white-washed walls—flowers with a little white picket fence in front of them, giving the illusion of a garden.

"Catherine and her Dad did the flower painting. Carlton made the trellis and fences. I painted the porch furniture and did all the sewing," Mrs. Brown explained. "We started Thanksgiving time and spent all our spare time for three months!"

On Catherine's wall were tulips and daffodils, done free hand, and on Mr. Brown's were delphiniums and oriental poppies done from stencils.

The total cost of labor and material had been one hundred and twenty-five dollars. A carpenter had been employed for three days, but all the rest of the work had been done by the family. The lumber cost had been kept as low as possible, but the paints had been purchased at a good store, as cheap paint is poor economy. The Browns live in a New York suburb where carpenter's wages and costs are high. A room the same size might be done for less than one hundred dollars in some communities.

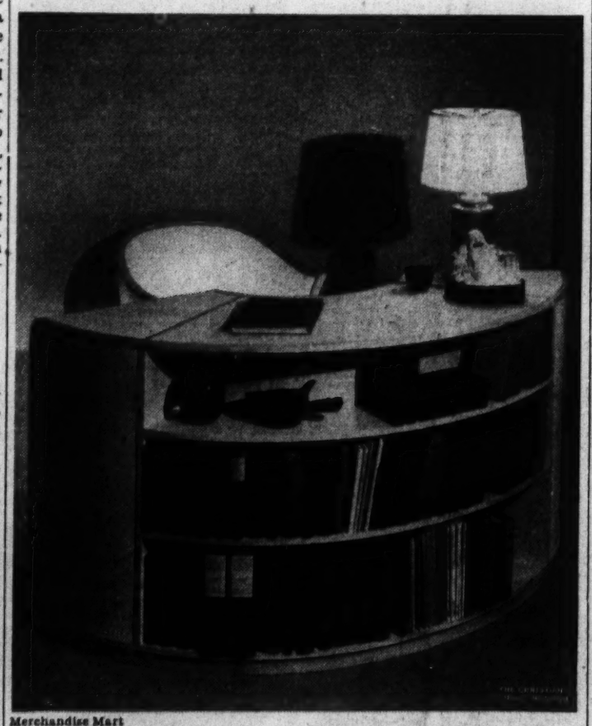
A cluttered and unsightly cellar, such as is to be found in many homes, was changed at little expense into a cheerful game room, 25 feet square, really far more spacious than this sketch suggests. The chairs and the ping-pong table are painted medium green; the lattice, light green; the round table and the chair seats, white; the cabinet and the chair cushions, red. The walls are decorated to show a flower garden beyond a white picket fence.

Desks for the Living Room

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Chicago

The flat-topped desk has come to the living room, apparently for a long stay. It is being accepted generally as a necessary piece in the ensemble of furnishings, in the opinion of some furniture manufacturers. Desks like huge wooden cylinders, oval, leather-topped desks; kidney-shaped, and simple straight-lined ones with book cases in the back were seen at a recent furniture display here.



Merchandise Mart

A new type of home desk has curved sides with book shelves and flat ends for drawers and pigeon-holes. This example is made in bleached mahogany and has white leather trimmings

The idea of a flat-topped desk as a part of the living room group has proved a very practical one, especially in homes where space saving is a factor. It really serves two purposes. The top can be used for books or magazines or anything which formerly was put on a large table. The banks of drawers on either side of the knee space are clear gain over the unused space beneath the old table top. Even if there are no lawyers in the family, most all homes need a suitable place for orderly keeping of papers, letters, clippings, and other items. However, we believe the flat-topped desk has become popular because it is really practical as well as of good appearance.

With the general acceptance of the desk as a desirable part of the living room furnishings came new wrinkles in its manufacture. Two quite novel shapes were shown at a furniture show in this city. One was a semi-circular affair made of bleached mahogany and trimmed in white leather. The drawers swing open on hinges, and the curved front consisted of open book shelves.

A new round knee-hole desk was also very attractive, made of beautifully grained mahogany with beige leather top. In the front were open book shelves and underneath, far from sight, was a concealed cabinet for private papers. Little bands of carving and special attention to the corners made the desk a very fine piece of furniture.

The backs of new desks are made as presentable as the fronts, since people now bring furniture away from the wall and put it where small conversational groups can be accommodated.

A circular desk could be placed in the center of a large room very advantageously or it might look very lovely in an alcove. The semi-circular one is well placed at one end of a long room with its rows of books showing. A small desk for living room use has a compartment for a portable typewriter. When not in use the machine is in a drawer to the left; in use, it is placed on a shelf which pulls out from above the center drawer.

Well suited to the center of a room is this circular knee-hole desk with book shelves as well as drawers and cabinets for writing material and documents. The wood is beautifully grained mahogany and the top is beige leather

Events in New York and Thereabouts

The American Museum of Natural History, Columbus Ave. and 77th St., is showing until Feb. 23 a collection of Peruvian arts.

The American Women's Association, 353 West 58th St., has on exhibition till Feb. 28, a collection of historic scenic wall papers.

The Decorators Club, 745 Fifth Ave., is holding the First Annual Exhibition of "Art in the Air," by which is meant the interior decoration of airplanes.

Mrs. Cornelius Sullivan, 460 Park Ave., is showing a special collection of fine furniture and silver.

The Toran Decorative Art Studios, 289 Fourth Ave., has assembled a repertory of screens which will be shown till Feb. 26.

The Newark Museum, 49 Washington Street, Newark, N. J., will continue till March 6, its "Collectors' Exhibit," which includes historic candlesticks, hour glasses, keys and such domestic objects.

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In Old Paisley

By Mabel Grey Gehring

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Lakewood, Ohio

Here she was in Paisley, the old Scottish town where her grandmother had been born. She must see all the places "Gran" had told about. One of them was the peculiar oblong hill that ran parallel with High Street, and which they said had once been a Roman encampment. She would climb up on to it by an ancient way called the "Wynd."

She must also go down and see the river (now inky) where once salmon were so plentiful that apprentices coming to the town to work would stipulate with their masters; "Salmon for meals not more than three days a week."

But first she must deliver this gift of "Gran's" to Nanny. (Odd, how "Gran" had kept in touch with Nanny for so many years. She must be pretty old by now. "Gran" was 65 herself. Evidently, something fine about those old family servants.) Nanny, it seemed, lived in a "close." She was glad of that—she wanted to go into one. The word sounded intriguing—long, narrow, darkish entrances, tunneling through the ground floors of what in the old part of town were called "lands." This was the street; and yes, here was the "close": Number 27. The stairway was at the far end, such an interesting stairway, winding round and round a stone pillar, like a tower in a medieval castle, and the steps worn into little hollows. Up one flight, and there was the door. A knock, and soon a little old dame was looking out at the visitor. "Gran" had written from America telling of this trip to Scotland, so introducing herself was easy. The response was,

"Well, well, lass, so ye've come. I've been looking for ye."

Great Granny's Wedding

Inside was a tiny lobby, with one door into the kitchen and one into the "room." It was into the "room" that the young American girl was respectfully ushered, and invited to sit on what was obviously the "best" chair. It proved stiff, but not so the conversation. They were soon asking and answering questions—Nanny's about America, the girl's about Paisley. And Nanny said, approvingly:

"I see a guid bit o' your great-granny in ye, lass."

"My great ——?" Then with sudden realization: "Why, of course, you must have known her too."

"Her servant lass for years. Aye, and helped at her wedding."

"My great-grandmother's wedding!" said the girl, amazedly.

"Aye. Seventy years ago. I was 15 at the time."

"Oh, tell me about it. Did she wear a Paisley shawl?"

"Aye, she wore a Paisley shawl. And a crinoline. It was silk, plum colored and it made a braw rustling. And when the bridegroom handed her into the carriage, we should see the lace of her pantalettes, and her elastic-sided boots. We thought them unco stylish."

Just then something boiled over in the kitchen, and Nanny hurried away, saying she would be back in a "meenute." But she wasn't. She called, instead, "Would ye care to come ben the hoose for a wee? The hob maun be red up."

A Visit In the Kitchen

And the girl, gathering that this was an invitation to follow into the kitchen, accepted with alacrity.

What a pleasant place that kitchen was, far cheerier than the "room." The fire was of coals, and showed brightly through a grating; the fender was high, and broad enough to sit on; the mantel-shelf had candlesticks and a "caddy," like those you saw in antiques shops; the gas jet was of polished brass, made jointed, so that it could either fold close to the wall, or jut far out over the hearth-rug.

An ironing blanket was on the table, but this Nanny soon folded back, saying she would make a "wheen scones." She did so, and as she kneaded and rolled, she told this and that about the old family home, now demolished. To the girl sitting in the quaint wooden armchair, it seemed as if bygone days were flickering before her as in a picture play. And she kept thinking about that shawl her great-grandmother had worn and wondering what had become of it.

Perhaps that was why she found her gaze returning so often to one corner of a fabric that showed among the folds of the ironing blanket. Were these colors really such a mellow blend of rose and buff? Was that pattern really what it seemed to be? Or was she imagining things? When the scones were a delicate brown, keeping warm on the "hob" she said, laughingly;

"Nanny, here in Paisley, do people use Paisley shawls to help pad their ironing tables?"

The Paisley Pad

Nanny followed her gaze, turned back several layers of stuff, and came upon—yes, actually—a Paisley shawl!

"Of all things!" she exclaimed. "I'd forgotten this was in here. It used to be a fine hap for cold days, but now this bit is all that's left o't. Lassie," as though at a thought, "your great-granny gave this to me. Would ye like it?"

"Oh, I'd love it. But I mustn't take it from you, Nanny."

"Hoots! Finders keepers. But," curiously, "what will ye do wi' sic an auld thing? It's brittle frae the heat o' the iron."

"Oh," delightedly, "something! I'll write and tell you what."

And months later, this is what she wrote:

". . . And so it seemed as if nothing could be done with it; so brittle, as you said. Then one day I had an idea. I discarded all the thin places, cut scrolls out of the pattern wherever they were strong enough, pasted them on a white parchment shade, and lacquered the whole thing. Now I not only have the darlingest lamp in my room; I have a bit of old Paisley as well.

Schools—Colleges Home Study

Community Living Through a Class Newspaper

Parents—Teachers Students

A Tuesday and Saturday Education Page

How Community Co-operation Grew Out of a Class Paper

This Social Studies Project Can Enrich Classroom Interests and Bring in Parents and Others

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

With much of the education of children centering about the social studies as a core, we find numerous community activities being developed in the classrooms. Among these activities is the class or school newspaper.

From the first grade through High School, children participate in making their class paper a common enterprise which if developed properly will prove a necessity to the school and if constantly evaluated, will fulfill its obligation to the community it serves.

The newspaper of the early grades takes the form of a Record or News Bulletin with the various items as an expression of oral language submitted to the teacher. The teacher records these various items either on the blackboard or on a chart, the children doing their own illustrating.

Records School Doings

The news represents doings of the school, original stories and poems, observations of the children's pets, lists of new books and numerous personal items. Many special class newspapers are developed like "Our Circus News," "News of Our Pets," "Parent Day Special."

By the time the child reaches the third grade, he has had some experience with the daily newspaper at home so his school paper begins to take on the appearance of a real newspaper. The children may elect an editor-in-chief, who in turn appoints various committees to be responsible for the various types of news like sports, fashions, jokes, poems, world news, advertisements. Numerous reporters may be chosen from the class. They are responsible not only for finding interesting news items but for the preparation and arrangement in the paper. Sometimes the items for the school or class newspaper are mimeographed or printed on small classroom printers so that each individual child may have the privilege of carrying a newspaper home with him.

Recently the writer had the opportunity of visiting a small school whose principal had progressed a step further in developing a school newspaper with the children. She realized that if a newspaper were to be the common ground between home and school, then everyone in the community, parents and children alike, must share in its development. She impressed upon the children the fact that the school newspaper in which all the community helped, could not but prove an activity that would further a better environment. She showed the children how they could make use of the talents and interests of parents and other adults in the community. In this way, their newspaper would prove to be a magnet by which adults are drawn to school and not something just to be lost before a busy parent has had time to read it. In this way, too, the appeal would be greater, every single child having a deep concern in its development.

Many Took Part

In order to stimulate this interest, the principal saw to it that large sheets of paper were posted in the halls, where the children usually gather to read and discuss. Upon these sheets were collected articles, art work, current notices contributed by anyone interested in the school and its work. This might be a child of five or fifteen, a parent who had an interesting collection of stamps, a gardener, a teacher, a specialist in the school, a child who had a special hobby, and so on. Charts containing the names of specialists among children and adults gave valuable information in organizing the material. One parent wished to help with the printing of the paper, another contributed a thumb-nail sketch, another a review of a radio program in which the children were interested. The parents grew to know more about their children and what they were reading and seeing through becoming interested in their paper.

The school newspaper afforded innumerable opportunities for both oral and written expression. The smaller children listened to the items read by the other children. Sometimes the teacher used the paper for audience reading. Conferences were held with parents, librarians, and teachers whom the children enlisted for help. Assemblies were planned from material printed in the paper. Letters were written to merchants, printers, to the library, to children of other towns or cities who had published a newspaper. The children found much indeed to talk about and so the art of conversation was always improving.

Activities That Resulted

The followng activities—some for the children and some for their parents—grew out of the development of the school paper:

1. The children organized material consisting of stories, plays, poems, bibliographies, and art work which they bound and sent to the public library that it might be of use to other children in the city interested in developing a paper.

2. When returning a book to the school or public library, the children often wrote an interesting comment on the book.

3. A school mail box was made and set up for the exchange of letters among parents, teachers and children.

4. Descriptions of school activities with kodak pictures and original drawings were posted in the library or neighborhood stores.

5. A story hour was conducted by the children.

6. Pupils collected clippings, particularly those articles which they wished to save for future reference.

7. Some children made a Visitors' Guide Book of interesting places in the community. This book was placed both in the library and in the school.

8. Other children went over the various school books indexing material under various headings—adventure, fun, animal life, Indians, etc.

9. Parents became interested to help with the Story Hour.

10. They helped too, in collecting historical data on the community.

11. Certain parents planned a money-making program to help bring needed materials for the school.

12. Some parents helped in organizing a dramatic club or parents chorus.

13. Other parents helped the children in planning hobbies or hiking clubs.

It is easy to see that by means of this school paper, a whole community was aroused and interested. And we believe that when a school newspaper has been so successfully carried out that it arouses the interest of parents, teachers and children, it fulfills a real purpose not only in the field of English, but in social studies, civics, community interest, ethics, group co-operation. The improvement of skills, habits, tastes, appreciation and living is bound to follow.

Florence Piper Tuttle

Courtesy of the United States Indian Service

The Children's Illustrations on This Page Are From a Little Project Book, "School Days in San Juan," Made by American Indian Children. This One, "The Spindle Went Round and Round," Goes With Child-Written Information About Weaving

The Faculty Mail Box

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Michigan

Dear Friends:

My recent trip to Boston at Christmas gave me a first glimpse at the Mapparium in The Publishing House. It sent me home with the feeling that the world is as large as we make it in our thinking.

In the summer of 1936, it was my joy to spend three months in California. The Hollywood Bowl concerts and the Pilgrimage play, both out-of-doors, thrilled me. I loved San Francisco with its Chinatown, hills, bridges, and glorious views everywhere you turned. On our trip out we visited the Dallas Exposition and Carlsbad Caverns. Coming home, we stopped at Boulder Dam, Grand Canyon, Zion and Bryce National Parks. It's impossible to express the beauty, grandeur and loveliness of those places.

I am a teacher in a Junior High with an active, wide-awake group of youngsters age 12 and 13. The Travel Club, which I advise, want to write letters to other parts of the world. Are there any teachers in the Round Table who would like to exchange letters in that way?

Do our teachers realize what an opportunity they have in developing a youth which is not "hasty"? If we, as teachers, reflect generosity, tolerance, patience, and understanding, I'm sure they will do so.

(Miss) D. J. R.

Note: This letter was sent to the Round Table, but we print it in our Faculty Mail Box, which appears whenever it has in it a letter for you all. We hope Miss R. will hear from some of you.—Editor of the Education Department.

Rapprochement Between Sisters

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Connecticut

Dear Editor:

Perhaps the mother who wrote of the situation facing her of stubbornness and arguing between her children would be helped by my similar experience.

Our two daughters, although very fond of each other, failed to express the little kindnesses which should naturally follow genuine affection. They argued constantly and especially so when I was away, even for a few hours. My return was always met by tears or tales until I hardly knew what more to do to correct the situation. Finally I sat down and did some deep analyzing. I knew they did love each other, and with that as a basis upon which to build, I was confident this difficulty between them could be adjusted. I recognized that an adjustment was necessary, not for my comfort, but for their present and future security and happiness.

It is in the home associations that we learn to give and take, to love and forbear; here are developed the qualities which ripen and bear fruit which is far-reaching as we advance. I talked to each one and found that the younger child, who is six years younger than her sister, was resenting being "bossed," as she expressed it, by this older sister. Also she felt left out, injured, because I had given authority to one child and apparent punishment to another. Together we talked over the responsibilities of home as well as its joys and comforts; and I pointed out how the joy of assuming these responsibilities was proof of our natural, progressive growth.

I showed her that it wasn't more love for sister which prompted me to invest that authority; rather it was my love for both of them that demanded order and obedience to protect them from indulgence and willfulness, which often follow when there is no older person around to direct their actions. I illustrated this point of increasing freedom by showing the younger child the increased amount of liberty she had now, compared with what was hers several years ago in her babyhood; and assured her that as she proved obedient and dependable, these coveted privileges would be hers as the result of willing obedience to higher judgment. We saw clearly that what she considered freedom

The Parent

and fun now might be harmful, not helpful, because of her inability to prove all that went with this responsibility.

After this discussion I spoke to the older sister, telling her how her sister felt and presenting to her the opportunity to develop precious qualities of true womanhood by being more patient, understanding, quiet and peaceful in the face of the temptation to abuse her authority. This older daughter was struggling, at this time, to overcome a quick temper, and she readily saw and admitted that she certainly added fuel to the fire when she neglected to stifle this tendency. The results of this clearing house have been splendid. Several years have passed and they are left more and more together; there is developing an even greater bond of friendship and understanding.

The problem of stubbornness and self-will seemed very evident in our little girl from early babyhood. While she was obedient, she never yielded her point and made it very evident that she was obedient not because she wanted to, but because she had to. Finally I told her I would permit her to do as she pleased but she must take the consequences. Each time she indulged this self-will or stubbornness I could see she was not as happy as she thought she would be. She found it wasn't such a comfortable feeling to know those she loved and looked to for approval could not give it to her; for I showed her that while I loved her, I could not love self-will or stubbornness and as long as she indulged them she was shutting herself out of the warmth of love as surely as though she hid in a dark, cold cellar on a warm day. Nor could she expect me to recognize my little girl when there was such a mask hiding her from me, but I assured her that we would always recognize her as soon as that mask was removed.

This child is making rapid strides in this self-correction and rejoicing in doing it. She asks me many times if I have noticed that she is trying hard to be obedient and unselfish always. I think she has found sufficient compensation when I can honestly tell her I do see progress, and I never withhold this approval when it is deserved, any more than I would fail in correction when needed.

(Mrs.) M. J.

* * *

Radio, Too

Illinois

Dear Friend:

I am so glad the movie question has been raised. I too have felt sorry when our children could not see a much desired film because of the double feature. They enjoy the popular little child stars of the day and also outdoor sports like ice-skating skiing, football, etc.

As the children were not taken to a movie until they were four or five years old, their education started with the radio and story books. I read stories and changed them to suit a happy and constructive line of thought. When old enough I bought them a good set of books they could read safely. When the boy started to borrow books from the library, I asked him to let Mother look them over first.

A similar procedure was followed with the radio, and the children learned to turn the radio off if an undesirable advertisement or program came on. This line of action comes naturally to them now and I feel they have a firm foundation.

Much could be accomplished, it seems to me, by theater managers if they would co-operate with parents and make the Saturday and Sunday pictures beneficial and constructive to both children and adults. The same holds true in regard to radio programs.

(Mrs.) V. T. S.

A Saturday Column

Intercollegiate Meets in Mathematics

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Oberlin, Ohio

Some of the fun that makes football attractive is being put into the mathematics field through intercollegiate competition, and a keener interest in the subject is expected. For the next three years the Mathematical Association of America is to sponsor inter-college contests, with cash and scholarship awards for the winners.

The first contest will be held in April. Individuals may compete, but it is hoped many colleges and universities will enter a team of three men for the year, states Prof. W. D. Cairns, head of the Department of Mathematics at Oberlin College, and secretary-treasurer of the mathematical association.

Prizes of $500, $300, and $200 will be awarded the Departments of Mathematics whose teams win first, second, and third place. Additional cash prizes and medals will go to winning team members. One of the first five contestants will receive, each year, the $1000 William Lowell Putnam Prize Scholarship at Harvard University.

Originality as well as technical competence will count in the examinations, according to Professor Cairns. The competition is made possible by the trustees of the William Lowell Putnam Intercollegiate Memorial Fund. Mr. Putnam, said to be a firm believer in intercollegiate scholastic competition, graduated from Harvard in 1882.

Teaching Technic

Belittling and repression is putting a weight on the wings of the spirit—to find fault constantly is to become repulsive instead of propulsive. To prejudge children and seek for a confirmation of your worst fears is to court disaster. Growth of the mind and spirit are ruined by these manifestations of bad traits no matter how fine one's methodology and technic.—Jessie Gray in The Brooklyn Teacher.

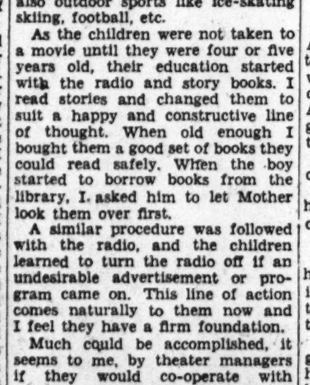
Handmade Project Books

Made by American Indian Children in School

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

In order to have reading matter in the classroom that would be both understandable and interesting for American Indian children, Indian boys and girls a few years ago began making their own books in the classroom, basing them upon their daily, homely customs and community festivals, thus awakening delight in their own life and intensifying their power of observation.

The children take pride in actually making their own books and in putting into simple sentences their interpretations of the happenings around them. While most of the books are local in character and were made for one special Indian group, nevertheless they find ready readers in far-away Indian grade schools and even in high schools, since an Indian in the North wants to learn what Indians in the Southwest are doing and vice versa.



Tomacito Vigil

Courtesy of the United States Indian Service

"We Counted Six Little Chicks," Write the Indian Children

First a subject is decided such as "School Days in San Juan," in which the children describe their home life in that small pueblo in New Mexico, defining the word pueblo, or town, the process of pottery making and the tending of their goats, horses and other farm animals. The boys actually make a corral, the girls fashion clay animals for it, then from that they go on to describe the washing of wool and the spinning of yarn for weaving.

For this special book, illustrations from which are shown on this page, children put a hen on a nest, placed twelve good fresh eggs under her and watched her day by day giving her clean water and feeding her corn, bread and wheat. The climax came when after three weeks, the eggs were hatched and six little chicks were counted and the children gleefully wrote as a fitting end for this book:

"The hen sat on the eggs a long time.
She sat on them three weeks.
At last we heard something in the nest.
Peep! Peep! Peep!
Some new chicks came out of the eggs.
We counted six little chicks.
They were very soft and yellow."

After their descriptive matter is written, suitable illustrations are drawn by students in the art classes at the United States Indian School at Santa Fe, New Mexico; and the book is printed at the Indian School, Haskell Institute, Lawrence, Kansas, by Indians learning that trade, and in its complete form, it is returned to the tribe as a most satisfactory reader, one which the children have made themselves.

Ta-de-Win

Courtesy of the United States Indian Service

"Many Animals Are in Our Corral"—From the Project Book, "School Days in San Juan," by American Indian Children

Geography a Study Of Environments

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Chicago

A merchant in Chicago one hot August day was packing commodities to be sent to Argentina. As he wiped his brow, suddenly he wondered how hot it was in this South American country and whether his goods would arrive in good condition.

He turned to the telephone and called up a geographer.

"Tell me, what season are they having down in Argentina? Winter or summer?" he asked.

"They are having winter."

"But are you sure of that? It's so hot here in Chicago and Argentina is so much farther south that I thought surely it must be summer there too."

Now if this merchant had had good instruction in geography in his elementary school days, he could have figured this answer out for himself. But he, and many of us who were brought up on the old-type geography, were little able without further study to make it practical or to interpret activities and work of peoples in the light of geographic study.

Lists Learned By Heart

If the average person were asked today what he learned in geography, the first thing which would flash through his mind would probably be the drills he went through in learning the capitals of the countries and states, the names of the rivers and mountains, and the difficulties he had copying maps which he now remembers merely as a collection of pink, green, and orange spots with some black lines running through.

Modern geography, on the other hand, as it is being taught in the more progressive schools today, is completely different. Memorizing facts and names is only incidental. The main object is to teach children to interpret and understand the activities and work of people in relation to their natural environment. Modern geography becomes a study of relationships between human activities and the kinds of places where those activities are carried on. It is a study of why people play and work as they do in the various parts of the world.

This study teaches boys and girls to be observing and actually to become interested travelers, for in their geography classes they learn to "read landscapes" and to reason out the inter-relation of man and his natural resources.

The child gets his first introduction to geography by moving, in his lessons, to various regions of the earth—first near the equator, then farther and farther distant. He stays in these sections until he knows them. He fairly lives in the Amazon valley, for instance, until the monotonous heat of the region becomes a vivid thing to him. He also gets acquainted with the people and their homes in tiny clearings along the water's edge and discovers that the natives are skillful canoemen and fishermen, as much at home on water as on land.

After he has become so familiar with this hot country that it seems he has actually taken a trip to it, he moves on to other regions. He may become just as familiar with the Laplander, his snow huts, fishing methods, and heavy warm clothes as he was with the Amazonian.

Latitude is no longer to him just black parallel lines on a map. And he would never be in the quandary of the Chicago merchant or fall into the predicament of the woman who was preparing to make a trip to Europe from her home in the Middle West. She was to visit northern Germany, sailing early in September to be gone three months. She asked a friend who was a seasoned traveler what clothes she should take. She was actually astonished to find that the friend was recommending warm woolens and cloth suits.

Temperature and Length of Days

She had a very inaccurate concept of the "world as a whole" since her geography had consisted mainly in memorizing facts. Distance from the equator, or latitude, had never been translated into concrete concepts of seasonal temperatures, lengths of days at different times of the year, and sun positions at any place on the world map depending upon its location with reference to the equator. In modern geography, on the other hand, she would have imbibed definite ideas about September temperature at latitude 53 North—the latitude of northern Germany.

When the term "geography of the United States" is mentioned, most of us recall our lessons, beginning with the New England states and learning the names of the principal cities, rivers, bays, and lakes. Then moving to another group of states—the middle Atlantic, Southern, Middle West, and so on. We recall maps with little inanimate black dots which only spelled cities to us, but what the activities of the people were we could not tell.

Begin With West Coast

But in some of the more up-to-date geography classes today in the elementary schools, the youngsters start out on the western coast because here there is less manufacturing, less crowded conditions, less population. The pupils are better able to understand reasons for the uses which people are making of their natural resources.

Moreover, since the class is not able actually to travel to the various parts of the country the pupils find many pictures in their geography textbook. Thus they learn to do "field work" with pictures. They gather the same kind of significant facts from the pictures that they would get from a geographic study of real landscapes.

The modern way is the so-called "text-integrated" picture. The young geographer should approach a picture of this kind as the traveler studies the landscapes he passes through. Through the text the child is directed to study the picture.

"You are looking eastward from a place in Colorado in the most eastern range of the Rocky Mountains," the text might say of a picture that launches the children upon their study of the plains between the Rocky Mountains and the Mississippi. "You see here part of a vast plain that stretches with few breaks for hundreds of miles eastward to the Mississippi River." As soon as the boys and girls have drunk in this scene their attention is drawn to another picture giving them a different view of this same plain and suggesting how people make a living there.

Into the Peanut Country

Down in Virginia and North Carolina, where peanuts are grown, photographs have been taken to make the lessons more interesting to the young geographers. When they study "Figure 199," for example, they are told in the text that peanuts are picked in October, November, and December and that the picture shows a machine picker and picking crew. When taken to the grazing lands and prairies of Canada, the youngsters study pictures of the Canadian countryside.

Thus it is seen how text-integrated pictures form an important part of the study of geography—not just any pretty pictorial views—but pictures in which the activities of the people are both characteristic and important to the region.

Modern geography, then, is not concerned with merely setting forth facts, but tries to interpret relationships which show how the kinds of people living in a certain region make use of their natural surroundings, how these surroundings explain why they live where they do, and why they work as they do and why certain customs regarding food, clothing, homes, and transportation have developed there.

© Pine Mountain Settlement School

From One of the Linoleum Cuts of a Calendar Set Up and Printed by the Students of Pine Mountain Settlement School, Harlan County, Kentucky. The Cuts Were Made by John A. Spellman, III, Instructor in the School

In 1913 William Creech having, as he said, "heart and cravin' that" his people would grow better, deeded 136 acres of his land "to be used for school purposes as long as the Constitution of the United States stands." Since that time the School has been carrying on a practical program adapted to the needs of mountain youth who earn their board by working at the School. Among the subjects taught are woodworking, home management, home nursing and baby care, cooking, sewing, agriculture, mechanics, and printing. Every effort is made to build on the best in mountain culture, and the folk lore of the area plays an important part in the life of the School. The School is supported by contributions.

Music Appreciation In Rural Schools

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Detroit

When 2400 country boys and girls put on their "best bib and tucker" and drive to the city to hear a professional orchestral concert, it's more than a pleasant evening. It's an event.

In all parts of the rural regions of Wayne County, Michigan, the youngsters groomed themselves and then, each with reserved seat tickets, tucked away in their best clothes, the boys and girls arrived in Detroit as the special guests of the Detroit Symphony Orchestra. It was a special favor to the rural school children that the well-known orchestra which has entertained thousands over the radio invited the youngsters to be its audience.

Many of the country young folks, however, were far better versed in the music they heard than an equal number of adults might have been. Furthermore, they were prepared for the etiquette of the evening. Never having attended a concert like this before they talked about it for weeks in advance. They discussed how impolite it is to whisper during the musical numbers, how they must give their full attention, how to follow the usher down the aisle of the big auditorium, how to keep the stub of their reserved seat ticket, and the orderly way to applaud.

Even though the boys and girls had come from small homes on truck farms, from homes of automobile laborers, and from various foreign-born families with none too much money for music lessons, they nevertheless were up on all the compositions of the great composers. As one part of the program the orchestra put them through the paces of a contest to see how many of the themes the youngsters could identify and it is reported they did remarkably well.

The children get this training in musical appreciation in their own one- and two-room rural schools. Though there are more than 6,000 boys and girls going to little country schools in Wayne County, every one of them gets his share of musical education. It is one of the special aims of the school system, according to the county superintendent. This is possible only through the help of Wayne University which has co-operated in building up a rural school music program having as some of its objectives—to help each child to sing; to give each one a repertoire of standard folk, art, and patriotic songs; to provide for rhythmic response through rhythm bands, singing games and folk dances; to give an appreciation of musical literature; and to encourage the organization of bands and orchestras.

Some of the children take special singing lessons. Others join rhythm groups where they learn to respond to the different tempos and types of music, jumping, stepping, swinging, swaying, or clapping their hands to express the feeling in the compositions.

Some of the classes listen to Victrola records and talk about the great compositions and their authors, hear repetitions of the themes, and learn to identify them. Others join bands and orchestras and become quite proficient on one particular instrument. Children who cannot enter into any of these activities help with the music scrap books.

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See Also Tuesday's Education Page for advertising of schools.

The Home Forum

Matthew Arnold and The Bible

NO POEM I ever encountered impressed me so much on a first reading as Matthew Arnold's "Scholar Gipsy." Even the fact that I was compelled to study it for the purposes of an examination, amid the bleak surroundings of hard benches and grimy windows that are characteristic of schoolrooms in northern cities, could not hide the beauty of lines like

"Still nursing the unconquerable hope,
Still clutching the inviolable shade."

or the swift, rushing movement of

"But thou possessest an immortal lot,
And we imagine thee exempt from age
And living as thou liv'st on Glanvil's page,
Because thou hadst—what we, alas, have not."

Without giving any direct description of Oxford, yet written all through with an abiding sense of the beauty and fascination of the countryside in which that university is set, it kindled in me a desire to enter one of those ancient colleges which was not appeased until the ambition was achieved.

* * *

BUT IN SPITE of these things, even in the first burst of delighted admiration which "The Scholar Gipsy" inspired in me, I was conscious of misgivings about one special section in the poem. This was the last two verses,—

"As some grave Tyrian trader, from the sea,
Described at sunrise an emerging prow
Lifting the cool-hair'd creepers stealthily,
The fringes of a southward-facing brow
Among the Ægean isles:
And saw the merry Grecian coaster come . . .
And knew the intruders on his ancient home,

The young, light-hearted Masters of the waves;
And snatch'd his rudder, and shook out more sail,
And day and night held on indignantly
O'er the blue Midland waters with the gale,
Betwixt the Syrtes and soft Sicily,
To where the Atlantic raves
Outside the Western Straits, and unbent sails
There, where down cloudy cliffs, through sheets of foam,
Shy traffickers, the dark Iberians come;
And on the beach undid his corded bales."

There is nothing obviously wrong with this passage. Indeed, there is much that is obviously right with it. The picture is exquisitely painted, the rhythm pleasing, the rhymes impeccable. Not until a few weeks ago, when I read an essay by Mr. Laurie Magnus, was I able to put my finger upon its central weakness. That weakness is that it is foreign, alien to the whole temper of English literature.

* * *

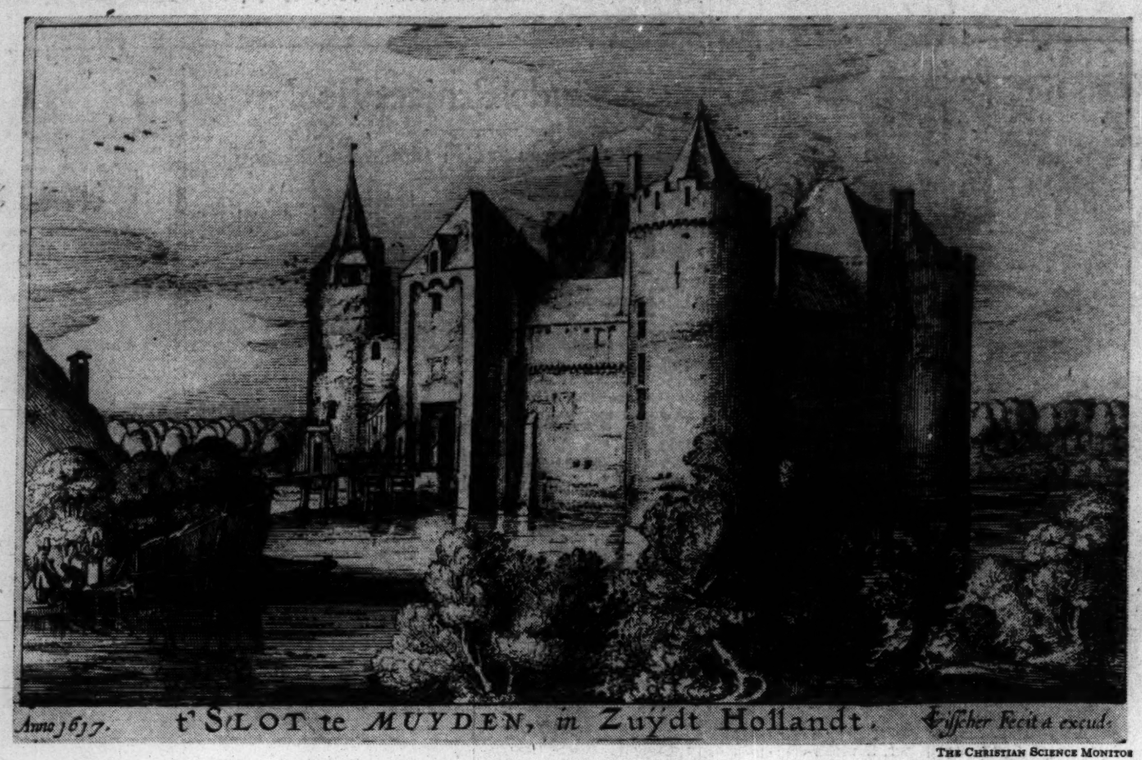
THE ENGLISH treatment of the simile as a literary form has been molded by the influence of the Bible. "He shall be like a tree planted by the rivers of water, that bringeth forth his fruit in his season; his leaf also shall not wither." The writer of this passage has no interest in the tree in itself, except in so far as he can use its qualities to make his comparison clearer. That is the method of using a simile that has stamped itself on English literature. Greek poetry, on the other hand, often pursues a simile for its own sake, quite apart from its value in illustrating the topic under discussion. This is what has happened with Arnold. The connection between the Tyrian trader and the Scholar Gipsy is of the slenderest, but Arnold finds the Phoenician fleeing before the advancing Greeks a romantic figure in himself, and paints an elaborate picture that, however beautiful it may be, upsets the balance of his poem.

There could, perhaps, be no more convincing instance than this of the tremendous influence which the Bible has wielded for more than three centuries upon the growth and development of English literature. That influence has been made evident in innumerable ways. Two chapters alone from the Book of Proverbs have given to the language of everyday such phrases as "the poor and needy," "to devour the poor," "her price is far above rubies," "the way of a man with a maid," and "the bread of idleness." In recent years in London there have been plays or films whose titles the Bible has provided, like "The Green Bay Tree," "The Way of an Eagle," "The Lilies of the Field," and "Behold, We Live." And the style of nearly every great English writer, from Johnson to Thackeray and Hardy, is steeped in Biblical echoes. Of all English writers of the front rank none would be less expected than Swinburne to have his work controlled and molded by the Bible, yet we find even Swinburne writing

"As the tresses and wings of the wind
Are scattered and shaken,
I will scatter all them that have sinned,
There shall none be taken;
As a sower that scattereth seed,
So will I scatter them;
As one breaketh and shattereth a reed,
I will break and shatter them."

Yet even this is not so remarkable a tribute to the all-pervading influence of the Bible as are the two verses of Matthew Arnold. For these show that we are so accustomed to a literature saturated in the Bible that when we occasionally encounter something written in a different tradition, we are immediately surprised into a feeling of strangeness and unfamiliarity.

HAROLD HOBSON



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE CASTLE AT MUIDEN AS IT APPEARED IN 1617: *A Print by C. J. Visscher in the National Print Room, Amsterdam*

NOT far from Amsterdam is the old town of Muiden which, with its castle, was a center of culture in the seventeenth century.

The castle, built in the early Middle Ages at a point where the river Vecht once debouched into the Zuiderzee, was never of much importance strategically. But as early as the fourteenth century it became the seat of a bailiwick; and such it remained until the French Revolution, after which the castle fell into disrepair. Towards the end of the nineteenth century interest was again aroused in this ancient monument, which was quite capable of being restored. The thick walls were still firmly set upon their foundations, though the interior had suffered considerably.

Pieter Cornelissen Hooft, the poet and historian, lived in the castle as bailiff of Muiden from 1609 until 1647, and it was in commemoration of him that the restoration was undertaken.

Hooft was a Dutch poet of the seventeenth century, who, as a typical product of the Renaissance, was a great admirer of Italy in which country he travelled during his youth. The Italian poets delighted in country life, as shown in their pastoral plays, and Hooft shared their enthusiasm. This Amsterdam merchant's son was, therefore, quite at home in his castle with its garden, its uninterrupted view of the sea and surrounding country. He was of a hospitable nature and his friends, among whom were numbered the most prominent artists and scholars in the country, were often his guests. The *Muiderkring* (Muiden Circle), as this illustrious gathering was called, became an intellectual center. Constantijn Huygens (secretary to the Stadholder, Prince Frederick Henry) himself a poet of considerable merit, stayed there may a time. Joost van de Vondel, the poet, visited Hooft also from time to time. Anna Roemer Visscher and Maria Tesselschade also added to the pleasant circle about Muiden, not so much on account of their poetic gifts as by virtue of their artistic tastes.

Letters and poems attest to the cordial and pleasant atmosphere that pervaded Muiden Castle. Hooft himself devoted more time to history than to poetry in his later years. He wrote his history of the Netherlands in the style of Tacitus, whose works he had studied thoroughly and translated. Although Hooft's history is considered of little account today, he is still honored for his dramas and poems.

What Muiden Castle looked like in Hooft's day can be seen in the engraving by Claes Janssen Visscher, a contemporary of the poet.

Ragged Squadron

OVER the white wood in the afternoon,
when snow still blossomed on the pussywillow,
when a pewter cloud moved slowly on the sun
and trailed blue shadow in the maple hollow,

over the white wood cried a wild dark voice
leading the ragged-pinioned squadron north;
their steady wings above the naked boughs
lifted my wintry heart and drew it forth

to follow a storm of crow-wings beating by
with Spring down windy highways of the sky.

FRANCES FROST

A Benediction for All

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

SOME people may think of a benediction as confined to the blessing which is pronounced upon the congregation at the conclusion of a church service. It is interesting to know that the dictionary defines "benediction," in a general sense, as "act of blessing; an expression of blessing, prayer or kind wishes; a solemn or affectionate invocation of happiness." It may be, and really is, a common, almost continual performance among friends and acquaintances.

From this standpoint, when one terminates a letter with the simple words, "With all good wishes, Sincerely yours," is not this a benediction? When one bids another good-by, or "God-speed," trusting that joy, entertainment, and constructive information may attend the other's journey—is not that a benediction? When we start our children to school, or the workers of the family to their work, with a little prayer that "goodness and mercy" may follow them throughout the day—is not that a benediction? The compliments or congratulations offered to others on special occasions—are not these natural, courteous acts made beautiful and healing when considered as benedictions?

The Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, Mary Baker Eddy, in one of her addresses to The Mother Church, quotes the gracious promise of God voiced through Malachi (3:10), "Bring ye all the tithes into the storehouse, that there may be meat in mine house, and prove me now herewith, saith the Lord of hosts, if I will not open you the windows of heaven, and pour you out a blessing, that there shall not be room enough to receive it." Then she says: "There is with us at this hour this great, great blessing; and may I say with the consciousness of Mind that the fulfilment of divine Love in our lives is the demand of this hour—the special demand." And she prays: "Oh, may this hour be prolific, and at this time and in every heart may there come this benediction: Thou hast no longer to appeal to human strength, to strive with agony; I am thy deliverer. 'Of His own will begat He us with the word of truth'" (The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany, pp. 131, 132).

To know that the fulfillment of the divine healing taught and practiced centuries ago by Christ Jesus, is a present possibility, is in itself an immeasurable blessing to students of this practical religion. There is no experience that can compare with the first glimpse of Life as Love, of man as spiritual, the perfect, complete expression of God, good. After some dire disaster, when all human resource has failed, when human effort toward restoration seems futile and hopeless, when the outlook seems threatening, faith in material means is shaken. It is often in such extremity that Christian Science has come into the lives of its students. Sometimes the need has been met so quickly, effortlessly, that the healing has seemed like a miracle to the comforted heart.

Then follow joyous years of study, application, and growth Christward, progress being slow or fast according to one's adherence to Truth and rejection of medical theories, religious training along ritualistic, ceremonial lines, or certain other phases of erroneous belief. Some of our problems may not be so quickly solved as some others, but the earnest, enthusiastic student is undaunted by suggestions of time, the seeming tenacity of error, or by what claims to be a multiplicity of problems. Adequately equipped with divine authority, he presses forward with ever-increasing understanding of his spiritual selfhood. He holds unswervingly to the promises of the Bible, as explained by Christian Science. Through every vicissitude of human experience he listens for the voice of God, and as his spiritual perception increases he becomes more and more aware of abundant blessings.

Paul wrote (Romans 12:14), "Bless them which persecute you: bless, and curse not," reiterating the Master's admonition in the Sermon on the Mount, to love one's enemies and to return good for evil. Christian Scientists humbly acknowledge the admonition to love, obedience to which is "the demand of this hour—the special demand." Only by loving impartially, universally, without affectation or deceit, are we able to bless others. What we call love may sometimes be disrupted because of a subtle desire on the part of one to dominate another. Such a sentiment may become only the satisfaction of selfish pride. Both parents and children may well ask themselves to what extent they are reflecting Christlike love. Parents sometimes place on their children demands for excellence which they themselves have not been able to attain, and this attitude may be a deterrent. True parental love aids the individual progress and talent of children, is firm, as well as merciful, and blesses them by wise discipline.

Every hour will be prolific with healing, satisfying reciprocity, honesty, good humor, when each heart has responded to the universal benediction: "Thou hast no longer to appeal to human strength, to strive with agony; I am thy deliverer." May we greet everyone we meet with the conscious realization that (I John 3:2) "now are we the sons of God." And may we take our departure one from another with an expression of kind and affectionate wishes for one another's happiness.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Dutch]

Een Zegening voor Allen

[Vertaling in het Nederlandsch van het op deze bladzijde voorkomend artikel over Christian Science (de Christelijke Wetenschap).]

SOMMIGE menschen meenen misschien, dat een zegening niets anders kan zijn dan de zegen, die over de gemeente uitgesproken wordt bij het einde van een kerkdienst. Het is belangwekkend, dat in algemeenen zin genomen „zegening" in de woordenboeken wordt gedefinieerd als „een zegenende handeling; het uitspreken van een zegen, van een gebed of van goede wenschen; een plechtige of vurige smeekbede om geluk." Onder vrienden en bekenden kan zij en moet zij inderdaad veelvuldig en bijna voortdurend tot uiting worden gebracht.

Is het, vanuit dit standpunt gezien, niet een zegening, wanneer men een brief eindigt met de eenvoudige woorden: „Met veel goede wenschen, uw toegenegen?" Zegt men iemand vaarwel of wenscht men hem „Goede reis", vertrouwend, dat vreugde, gastvrijheid en opbouwende onderrichting op die reis zijn deel zullen zijn—is dan ook dit niet een zegening? Wanneer wij onze kinderen naar school of de werkende leden van het gezin naar hun werk laten gaan met een kort gebed, dat „het goede en de weldadigheid" hen den geheelen dag zullen volgen—is dit dan niet een zegening? De groeten of gelukwenschen, die wij anderen bij bijzondere gelegenheden toezenden—zijn dat geen spontane daden van beleefdheid, die schoon en genezend worden, wanneer zij als zegeningen worden beschouwd?

In een van haar geschriften tot De Moeder-Kerk gericht haalt de Ontdekster en Grondlegster van Christian Science [de Christelijke Wetenschap] Gods liefdevolle belofte aan, in Maleachi (3:10) als volgt weergegeven: „Brengt alle de tienden in het schathuis, opdat er spijze zij in mijn Huis; en beproeft Mij nu daarin, zegt de Heere der heirscharen, of Ik u dan niet zal open doen de vensteren des hemels, en u zegen afgieten, zoodat er geen schuren genoeg wezen zullen." Hierop zegt zij: „In deze ure is deze groote, groote zegen met ons; laat ik in het bewustzijn van Gemoed zeggen, dat de eisch van deze ure—de speciale eisch—is, dat wij in ons leven de goddelijke Liefde tot vervulling brengen." Dan bidt zij: „O, moge deze ure vrucht dragen en moge op dit oogenblik en tot ieder hart de zegening komen: Niet langer hebt gij u te beroepen op menschelijke sterkte, niet langer met zielsangst te strijden; Ik ben uw bevrijder. Naar Zijnen wil heeft Hij ons gebaard door het woord der waarheid'" (*The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany*, blz. 131, 132).

Het inzicht, dat het heden mogelijk is de goddelijke geneeswijze, eeuwen geleden door Christus Jezus geleerd en toegepast, te benutten, is op zichzelf een onmetelijke zegen voor allen, die dezen bewijsbaren godsdienst bestudeeren. Geen ondervinding is te vergelijken bij het eerste besef, dat Leven Liefde is en dat de mensch geestelijk is, de volmaakte, volkomen uitdrukking van God, het goede. Na een vreeselijke ramp, wanneer elk menschelijk hulpmiddel gefaald heeft, menschelijke pogingen tot herstel ijdel en hopeloos en de vooruitzichten dreigend schijnen, wordt het geloof in stoffelijke middelen aan het wankelen gebracht. Menigmaal is Christian Science in zulk een grooten nood in het leven gekomen van hen, die haar bestudeeren. Somtijds is zoo spoedig en gemakkelijk in den nood voorzien, dat de genezing aan het bemoedigde hart een wonder toescheen.

Dan volgen vreugdevolle jaren van studie, toepassing en groei Christus-waarts; de vooruitgang is langzaam of snel naargelang van ons vasthouden aan Waarheid en ons verwerpen van medische theorieën en van een godsdienstige opvoeding, op vormendienst en kerkelijke plechtigheden geschoeid of van andere phasen van dwaalgeloof. Sommige onzer problemen vinden misschien niet zoo spoedig een oplossing als andere, doch de ernstige, geestdriftige leerling laat zich niet verschrikken door het verkeerde begrip van „tijd", door de schijnbare hardnekkigheid der dwaling, door hetgeen een opeenhooping van problemen schijnt te zijn. Volkomen toegerust met goddelijk gezag streeft hij voorwaarts met een immer-toenemend begrijpen van zijn geestelijke zelfheid. Hij houdt getrouw vast aan de beloften van den Bijbel, die ons door Christian Science worden verklaard. In alle wisselvalligheden der menschelijke ervaring luistert hij naar de stem van God en naarmate zijn geestelijk inzicht toeneemt, wordt hij zich meer en meer bewust van overvloedige zegeningen.

Paulus heeft geschreven (Rom. 12:14): „Zegent ze die u vervolgen: zegent, en vervloekt niet," en herhaalt hier 's Meesters vermaning in de Bergrede, onze vijanden lief te hebben en kwaad met goed te vergelden. Christian Scientisten slaan ootmoedig acht op de vermaning om lief te hebben, want gehoorzaamheid hieraan is „de eisch van deze ure—de speciale eisch." Alleen door onpartijdig, universeel lief te hebben, zonder gekunsteldheid of veinzerij, zijn wij in staat anderen te zegenen. Hetgeen liefde genoemd wordt blijft somtijds niet bestaan, omdat er bij de eene partij een listigverborgen verlangen bestaat de andere te overheerschen. Een dergelijk gevoel zal enkel leiden tot het bevredigen van zelfzuchtigen hoogmoed. Ouders zoowel als kinderen hebben zich af te vragen in hoever zij de liefde van Christus weerspiegelen. Somtijds eischen ouders van hun kinderen een volmaaktheid, die zij zelf niet hebben kunnen bereiken en zulk een houding werkt mogelijk afschrikwekkend. Ware ouderliefde bevordert den groei der kinderen en de individueele ontplooiing hunner vermogens, zij is evenzeer streng als barmhartig en zegent hen door wijze tucht.

Ieder uur zal de vruchten dragen van genezing en het voldoen aan wederzijdsche verplichtingen, van eerlijkheid en goede gezindheid, wanneer ieders hart gehoor geeft aan de universeele zegening: „Niet langer hebt gij u te beroepen op menschelijke sterkte, niet langer met zielsangst te strijden; Ik ben uw bevrijder." Laten wij ieder, die ons levenspad kruist, begroeten met een bewust verwezenlijken van de waarheid „nu zijn wij kinderen Gods" (I Joh. 3:2). En laten wij, van elkander scheidend, vriendelijke en liefdevolle wenschen uiten voor elkanders geluk.

Men wende zich voor inlichting aangaande Christian Science literatuur (uitgegeven in deze taal), schriftelijk tot The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

On Approaching a Tropic Island Home

I SHALL never forget my first sight of Singapore. It was a brilliant day and the sea shone like silver in the sunshine. On one side was a long line of wharves where all manner of ships were moored, and on the other side were islands clothed in green jungle, with native villages on the beaches and tiny canoes bobbing about off the shore. An ungainly-looking Chinese junk, the most clumsy-looking craft I have ever seen, with great square bows and a patched brown sail, went by on the breeze, and a half-naked Chinese with a pig-tail coiled about his head was labouring at a massive steering oar in the stern. Scattered all around were the picturesque little Malay sampans, rather like gondolas with thatched roofs over the centre-seats. . . .

Standing on deck I had taken stock of my surroundings. On the one side Singapore, a teeming hive of activity, buildings, trams, cranes; on the other side the serene islands, deep jungles, pleasant beaches, and picturesque native villages. With my heart in my mouth I had asked the question, and the answer had brought relief and joy. We were going to live upon one of those enchanting islands. . . .

At that time Singapore was a great port, but it was also a fortress, and many of the harbour defenses were on the little islands on the other side. It was to one of these, Pulau Brani, that my father had been sent to take charge of the searchlights which covered the two entrances to the harbour.

Our rickshaw took us to a jetty called Jardine Steps which faced our islands, and here we boarded one of the Malay sampans which lay waiting, and now I gazed with eager eyes upon the island which was to be my home.

It was beautiful. A line of land covered almost completely by green jungle-growth, with a few white bungalows scattered here and there and a native *kampong* on the beach. . . .

We had a fine bungalow standing alone on the top of a hill. Passion-flowers and hibiscus and all sorts of beautiful tropic ferns and cacti grew nearby, and we had a banana-tree and pineapples growing further down. Beyond this was the tall *lalang* grass which grew as high as the waist, and beyond that was jungle. In front of us the ground fell away to the shore, and at the bottom of this slope was a belt of trees. In the middle of this belt was a sudden gap and straight in the middle of this gap was a tall palm. It made a fine picture, especially at night, when the sea provided a faintly luminous background for the sharply-etched outlines of palm fronds.—From "A Child in the Sun," by CLIVE DALTON. (London: Eldon Press)

I Had Asked Her of Spain

"You should see the rose gardens of
Seville," she said.
For I had asked her of Spain, I remember;
Of that fierce strange country,
And she had answered: "You should see
the rose gardens."
I smelt the sweet alyssum, the thyme, the
lavender,
The young grass of the English lawn on
which I lay.
She said nothing of the chocolate-colored
Guadalquivir,
The proud pathway of the Conquistadores;
The pathway that Magellan travelled,
When he left on his last journey.
Nothing of the Giralda with its turning
bells,
Turning from Moslem to Christian;
With its blue sky above Moorish minaret.
"You should see the rose gardens."
And that is all I have ever seen—I
have seen them, as I think,
Pink and white, always thus:
And so I see them today.
There are no bombs there; there is no destruction;
And, if they smell perhaps faintly of sweet
alyssum,
Of thyme, of lavender,
They will still be waiting for me some day
when I come.

A. JACQUELINE SHAW

Painted Ocean, With Ships

IN PAST our Maine estuaries, ships still turn home in soft-glinting sun and whipping rain, pearl-tinted, full sails dipped to the wind and the white-crested spray; but upon the painted ocean of my imagination there have moved, stately through the half-light of dream—the Gig, the Caique, the Lymphad and the Quadrireme. There have been Side-wheelers, too, tossing a ring of delicate foam from their wide paddles; Sampans from the yellow waters of China; a Kayak from the northern ice fields. The Felucca has come drifting, the Pinnace, the Whaler, the Lorcha and the dark shadow of a Dahabeah. My painted ocean had many a strange ship of its own, a most varied assortment of craft; from some fabulous banks they have floated landward, foam at their ruddy keels, drenched in a brilliant torrent of starlight.

To be sure, I have seen many a tug boat or fishing smack nose into my Maine waters; but often my imagination has a genial way of turning to fancy, and my seas are the seas that flow over a lost Atlantis, spiced with sultry winds blown toward me from some magic Ind. When the velvet and soft arras of dusk has fallen upon a sleeping landscape, great oars come drifting, rumorous at first like slow sandals and then a Bucentaur flecked with spume and often, when I have peopled my imaginary evening with a powdered glint of stars, an Armada, silver-girdled, with moon-washed banners at its prows.

How, like the discoverer of a new continent or some lost island, have I leaned against the wind to peer down through ropes of twisting flowers and dusk-scented oleanders to see some galleon anchor in the dark shadows of palm trees. And, if the dream vanishes and all that remains is a dory, tied to a weir, for the moment my painted ocean has been a place of prows and moon-washed sails.

H. V.

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New England and Boston News | Second Section | THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR | Page Nine | Closing Stocks Pages 12-14 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1938 ☆☆ RR

Tobin Studies Projects For Use of WPA Funds

In Boston Today

Boston Expects $18,000,000 Aid

Cheered by his talks with WPA officials in Washington yesterday, Mayor Maurice J. Tobin was back at his City Hall desk today. Although he was given the general impression that Boston would be extended added help in meeting mounting relief rolls, the Mayor said no specific promises were received and that he will not know what portion of the $250,000,000 national WPA appropriation, now pending before Congress, he can obtain for Boston until he confers with Col. John J. McDonough, Massachusetts WPA Administrator, next week.

The nub of the WPA situation, so far as Boston is concerned, is that while the Federal Government pays wages on WPA projects, the City must furnish materials. Boston is in such acute financial condition that the Mayor cannot afford to buy the materials. The effort, as a consequence, must be concentrated on finding work projects which require much labor and little material.

White Collar Jobs

Without enlarging on the specific nature of the projects he is considering, the Mayor said he had plans for keeping 1,100 white-collar workers busy, and would submit other plans to Colonel McDonough next week.

Aubrey Williams, Assistant WPA Administrator, with whom Mayor Tobin talked in Washington, said there was no reason to suppose the WPA allotment to Boston would be less than last year's $18,000,000 figure. The Mayor mentioned that unemployment this year had increased over last and said even more money would be required.

While in Washington, Mayor Tobin also talked with Nathan Straus, National Housing Administrator, and persuaded Mr. Straus to raise the payment to be made to Boston in lieu of taxes on the Old Harbor project from $9,256 to $15,000. This will result in early occupation of the project, the Mayor said, although it probably will mean an upward revision of rents. The Boston rents, however, will be no higher than in the recently opened Newtowne Court in Cambridge.

The Mayor said he was particularly pleased with the concessions given Boston by Mr. Straus.

Tahoe Stands By Disabled Vessel

The cutter Tahoe reached the disabled American freighter Azalea City 1,200 miles northeast of Boston, the Boston headquarters of the Coast Guard reported this morning.

The Azalea City called for assistance on Thursday after dropping her propeller, and the Tahoe, which was on ice observation duty, was ordered to its assistance.

Although a moderate gale is blowing, according to radio reports from the cutter, the freighter is riding easily. The salvage tug Relief, which put out from New York yesterday, is on its way to the scene to take the vessel in tow. Until it arrives, the Tahoe will stand by—according to the local Coast Guard office.

Elevated Roads Held Too Costly

Mammoth elevated highways which will alleviate traffic problems in cities were visualized yesterday in a speech by Hawley H. Simpson of New York, traffic research engineer, at the Harvard Bureau for Street Traffic Research. High cost would prevent them from becoming immediately practical, he said.

Speaking of ways in which "the facility of communications" might be affected, Mr. Hawley said that conditions in city street traffic might be improved by "the construction of new surface streets, the widening of existing thoroughfares, or construction of elevated highways."

While Mr. Hawley spoke of "the beginning of some elevated highway construction in cities before long" and mentioned the fact it has been tried in small cities, he doubted if such highways could be economically justified. "Their cost will be in the neighborhood of $5,000,000 a mile in our larger cities considering both construction costs and damages to abutters and they will then be useful only to those having long distances to travel."

Concord Girls Offer C. of C. a Suggestion

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Concord, N. H., Feb. 19

These Yankee girls!

They had a debate here this week between the High School girls and members of the Chamber of Commerce. Subject: Resolved, Concord offers no inducement to the class of 1938 to remain here after graduation.

"Tell your sons to marry Concord girls, that will hold them here," the girls asserted. Then they pinned Chamber members down, asking how many had acquired Concord brides. After a little prodding half a dozen hands went ceilingward. Remainder of the 75 men grinned and took it.

Two Milk Dealers Lose Pool Appeal

Two Greater Boston milk dealers, the Woodland Brothers of Waltham, operating the Meadow Brook Farm Dairy, and the Green Valley Creamery of Somerville were adjudged in contempt of court by Federal District Court Judge George C. Sweeney yesterday for failure to comply with the Federal milk-marketing order.

Of the other 14 firms appearing before the Court on contempt charges eight were dismissed and four continued. The two firms held in contempt had their cases continued to Wednesday for disposition.

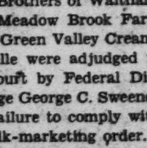
Joel W. Eastman, counsel for the Woodland Brothers, declared his clients could not pay their share of the equalization pool. He declared the Marketing Administrator's computations were out of line with the facts and an injustice to all pool contributors. The court, however, overruled his contention.

David Greer represented the Green Valley Creamery, Inc. This concern previously had been held in contempt and fined $1000 for not complying with requirements of the Act pertaining to a previous period.

Since the first of the year, 31 milk distributors have been attacking the constitutionality of the All-New England milk pool before Special Master William O. Loughlin. They contend the milk pool has been improperly applied to the Greater Boston market under the provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of last year.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report



Boston and vicinity: Cloudy with rainy weather tonight and Sunday, possibly with occasional snow; not much change in temperature; lowest temperature tonight in the lower 30's, moderate northeasterly winds.

Vermont and New Hampshire: Cloudy followed by snow on Sunday and in south portion tonight, slightly colder tonight.

Rhode Island and Massachusetts: Rain and snow tonight and Sunday, not much change in temperature.

Maine: Cloudy followed by snow Sunday and in the southwest portion late tonight, slightly colder tonight.

Connecticut: Rain or snow tonight and Sunday. Slightly colder tonight.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate north shifting to northeast wind increasing over north portion and fresh northeast and east over south portion, weather overcast with rain tonight and Sunday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	36	26	Minneapolis	-2	-2
Bermuda	60	54	New Orleans	42	42
Chicago	30	20	New York	46	46
Denver	16	16	Norfolk	64	64
Helena	18	18	Philadelphia	56	54
Jacksonville	64	44	St. Louis	34	32
Los Angeles	48	46	S. Francisco	48	46
Miami	70	70	Washington	58	50

A—7:30 a. m., E. S. T., Feb. 19.
B—Minimum, Feb. 18.

High Tides at Boston

Saturday, 2:43 p. m.; height 9.2 feet.
Sunday, 3:06 a. m.; height 9.5 feet.
Sunday, 3:32 p. m.; height 8.6 feet.
Monday, 3:58 a. m.; height 9.1 feet.
Light all vehicles by 5:10 p. m.
Night all vehicles Sunday by 5:31 p. m.

The Governor

Action: Signed a bill exempting motor-driven wheel chairs operated by invalids from provisions of the Compulsory Insurance Act.

Significance: Representative Philip G. Bowker (R) of Brookline filed the bill when he discovered that a Brookline invalid was forced to pay automobile insurance rates to operate his wheel chair. The legislation will aid about a half dozen persons.

Action: Signed a bill requiring that the State Department of Public Works hire from the local highway district in which road work is being done at least 75 per cent local labor.

Significance: This legislation is designed to prevent the transportation of Boston workers all over the State to work on highway projects.

Action: Signed several bills allowing local referends on placing under civil service the Auburn chief of police, the police chief and permanent force of Oak Bluffs, the fire chief of Greenfield and the fire chief and permanent force of Ware.

Significance: These are among several special civil service bills being forced through this year. The incumbents would be allowed to continue in office without competitive examinations.

Action: Signed a bill authorizing the State Department of Public Utilities to require establishment of reflector buttons on grade crossing signs.

Significance: The Department asked for the authority to promote public safety by making the warning signs more legible.

Action: Signed a bill allowing

(Continued on Page 11, Column 3)

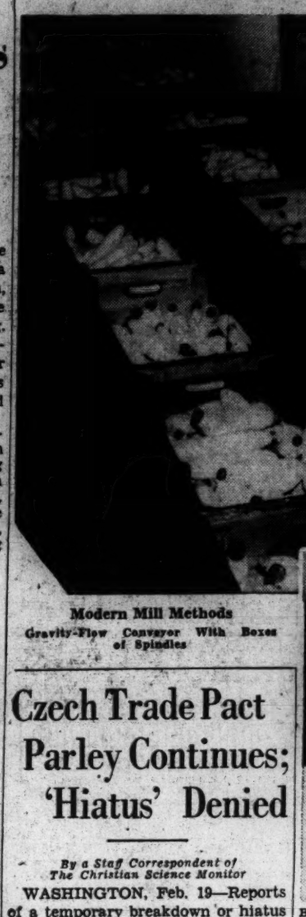
Legislative Mills Speeded With 2,168 Bills Scheduled

The Legislative Week in Massachusetts

Bills to abolish capital punishment, make women eligible for jury service and to define as manslaughter fatalities resulting from drunken driving were defeated in the Legislature this week as the General Court ended the sixth week of its 1938 session.

Representative Horace T. Cahill, Republican Speaker of the House, during the past week started a drive to force committees to bring out reports on bills. As a result, the 1938 session pulled abreast of the 1937 session in the work schedule. Practically all legislation has now been assigned for committee hearings and reports have already been received on 431 bills or 19.8 per cent of the legislation filed. A total of 2,168 bills have been referred to committees.

A summary of the week's work follows:



Modern Mill Methods
Gravity-Flow Conveyor With Boxes of Spindles

Gravity System at Work
A Roll of Cotton After It Has Been Broken From the Bale and Cleaned at the Jackson Mill

By a Staff Photographer
Men and Machines in Yankee Cotton Mills
Upper Center—Russell T. Fisher, President of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers
Lower—Girl Tending Spindles in Jackson Mill, Nashua, N. H., Said to Be the Most Modern Cotton Textile Plant in New England

Cotton: Mainstay of New England Industry

Cotton Men Unite To Meet New Crises Facing New England

Series of Problems Seen Coming to Head Within Next Few Weeks in Proposed Trade Pact With Britain and Processing Tax Plan

Political and Industrial Leaders To Confer on Action at Hartford

Higher Pay Scale for North, Proposed in Wage-Hour Bill, and Third Basket Clause Meet With Opposition in Region

By Robert R. Mullen
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Within the next few weeks New England's historic and once highly favorable cotton textile industry will face culmination of a series of crises upon the outcome of any one of which will largely depend the prosperity, even the continuance on the present scale, of cotton-goods making in Yankee-land.

Of course there have been many times in the 148 years since Sam Slater opened his cotton mill down Pawtucket way—the first in biggest industry has had its hard times; but it is doubtful whether in all those years the industry has ever been confronted with such a multitude of such seriously pressing problems as it is today.

Out of these adversities, however, there appear to be emerging a spirit of regional loyalty, resourcefulness and progressiveness that New England has long been charged with lacking. With its back to the wall, the industry is fighting present-day obstacles with a zest that is a little reminscent of the days when the Colonists broke the rocky soil and the Yankee skippers battled storms and pirates with equal impartiality.

Because this industry is still the largest in New England, employing in normal times some 150,000 workers and with dependent and contributing industries in nearly every hamlet in the region, the present plight of cotton textiles is of intimate importance to every New Englander, and, for that matter, to every woman who buys sheets and every man who buys shirts in the land.

Problems to Be Faced

Listed as chief among the things to be worked out, and which presently are seen as coming to a head are:

1. The proposed Anglo-American reciprocal trade agreement.
2. Possibilities of a processing tax, to be voted by Congress to raise funds for the farm bill signed this week by the President.
3. Setting of permanently higher wage scales by law in the North than in the South in the proposed Wages and Hours bill.
4. Inclusion in the proposed tax bill of the so-called "Third Basket" clause, which would affect ownership and profits of many family-owned, or closely held New England textile plants.

There is no sharp line of demarcation between these problems and their effect on the industry. They are inter-related and together go to make up the picture of the industry's present status. This picture, of course, is painted on the background of general business conditions, and take their general hue from the color of the background. If the business situation is favorable, orders pouring in, employment high, and prices up in the profit-making brackets, these foreground problems have a lighter, less dominating tone.

If the background, however, is dark—general business poor, production and employment down to sub-profit scales—then the foreground takes on a gray hue. Such is the picture at the moment.

Employment 50 P. C. Normal

Employment is down to 50 per cent of normal, many mills are closed, others are running only two or three days a week. After seven long years of depression the industry climbed out a year ago last autumn and set to work on day and night schedules to catch up with the sudden demand for cotton goods. Orders poured in so that many mills had a demand for their products through last summer. Under the spur of the C. I. O. and improving trade, wages went up in two 10 per cent increases.

Last autumn came the recession. Right after the holidays it looked as if retail and wholesale supplies of cotton goods were exhausted and that new demands on the mills would be made. Some orders were received, prospects looked rather promising through January. But the large volume expected has not materialized. Consumer demands on the retail stores have been so slack they have failed to stimulate orders for replacement stocks.

And now, on top of this basic condition, comes the negotiations with England for a lowered tariff, the talk about a processing tax, a special tax on family enterprises, and the threat of crystallization of disadvantageous wage scales.

Mill-Owners Look Ahead

It is not a situation calculated to encourage mill owners to build new plants, install more machinery, expand employment, advertise or do any of the things economists assert are needed to end the recession.

But Yankee mill owners are not giving up. Under Russell T. Fisher, President of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers, they are waging an unrelenting fight to maintain their industry. They view the present with eyes that are in realistic enough focus, but also sufficiently far-sighted to see that the substantial qualities of enterprise and refusal to yield to discouragement that built up New England in the first place are available and usable today.

And New Englanders as a whole are not supine and apathetic to the problems of the mill-owners and the workers. Politically, the solidarity of the Grand Old Party, under which the industry enjoyed protective tariffs, may be broken in New

(Continued on Page 11, Column 1)

Czech Trade Pact Parley Continues; 'Hiatus' Denied

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19—Reports of a temporary breakdown or hiatus in the negotiation of a trade treaty between Czechoslovakia and the United States, which came to The Christian Science Monitor on Feb. 17 from a responsible and presumably authoritative source, are now denied by spokesmen from both sides.

The misunderstanding sprang from two sources. The Monitor's diplomatic informant was aware of a state of affairs which is not concealed; that the negotiations are in a thoroughly difficult stage. He also knew that a Czech diplomatist had just left Washington. He put two and two together, and told the Monitor's correspondent that the Czech mission had left and negotiations had broken down—temporarily.

The fact is that they are still going on, even if under some difficulties. The entire Czech Trade Delegation is in Washington, and regularly meeting the American negotiators. On the authority of the Czechoslovak Legation, it is stated today that the negotiations are being conducted "in the best of spirits," and that its negotiators look forward confidently to a satisfactory outcome.

On the American side, considerably less confidence is displayed, although some sort of agreement is expected to ensue. The American negotiators seem to feel that adequate concessions are not being offered by Czechoslovakia. A stage in the discussions has been reached when they can be described as "at a low ebb."

But this is not to say that things will not pick up. Most such nego-

(Continued on Page 11, Column 8)

Review of the Week: City of Boston and State

City Hall

Boston Fights Gas Rate Increase; Economy Is Tobin's Watchword

This week saw the opening skirmish in the fight by the City of Boston and consumers to prevent the Bston Consolidated Gas Company from raising its rates. These rates, the President of the Company told the Public Utilities Commission, do not discriminate against small customers, but favor them. . . . Henry Parkman, Jr., Corporaton Counsel, with a $20,000 war chest and experts at his elbow proposes to find out how much it costs to manufacture gas and pipe it to the people who pay the bills.

This saving to consumers is reflected in other City Hall activities. Mayor Tobin has asked City Council to sell two of the City's four ferryboats. On paper that means a profit of $100,000. Cutting the service in half, the Mayor estimates, will save the City more than $100,000 a year.

Still in the efficiency line—and one that is expected to get results—is the appointment of Richard Whitcomb by the Mayor to direct installation of modern business practices in many departments of the City Government. Mr. Whitcomb, formerly an executive with the Western New England Telephone and Telegraph Company, does not propose to make a survey and write a book, "and then forget all about it."

"We plan to make some real changes here at City Hall."

Charges and countercharges over the direction of the nursing personnel at Boston City Hospital will be thrashed out in committee. City Council this week passed an order calling upon the Mayor to appoint a committee of five—with no member from City Hall or the hospital—to investigate conditions there.

State House

Democratic Split Makes G. O. P. Smile; Woman Senator Sets Boston Precedent

As Republicans chuckled gleefully over brighter-hued election chances, three Democratic chieftains waged intraparty warfare this week. The contestants were Gov. Charles F. Hurley versus Thomas H. Buckley, State Auditor, and Lieut. Gov. Francis E. Kelley.

As the week end arrived observers were undecided as to which of the three Democrats held the upper hand in the battle which started on Tuesday evening when Lieutenant Governor Kelly announced his candidacy for Governor. But all agreed that regardless of the Democratic victors' identity, the Republican Party was the chief beneficiary, as the feeling grew that Governor Hurley can be beaten, if the right tactics are employed.

The Democratic controversy consisted of "traitors and trimmers"

(Continued on Page 11, Column 6)

Ski Frolic Snow Hoarded by Club For Big Classic

The outlook for skiing over the week end was generally poor today, although the forecast indicated a possibility of snow in northern Vermont and New Hampshire. Unseasonably warm temperatures and the threat of rain led officials of the Brattleboro, Vt., Outing Club to defer until the last minute decision on whether to hold today's Class C events in the National Jumping Championships or hoard the stored snow for tomorrow's major events.

Robert Billings, president, said this morning that the Club would not "snow" the big jump unless the weather suddenly turned favorable, but would save the priceless surface for tomorrow's classic in which Birger and Sigmund Rudd of Norway, Alf Engen of Idaho, world record holder; Nils Ele, Norway's one-man ski team; Walter and Paul Bietela of Wisconsin, and a host of other ace jumpers are entered.

"She's Comin' 'Round the Mountain" might well be taken as the ski theme song for the Intercollegiate Ski Union meet for 19 colleges at Middlebury, Vt. In the langlauf yesterday, always a grueling course over hill and dale to test the skill and stamina of runners, the "cross-country" course was moved high up almost bare Worth Mountain where the runners had to do 12 laps around a mile course.

Capt. Dave Bradley led the Dartmouth team to victory in a 39.57 minute first. Howard Chivers and Warren Chivers of the Dartmouth team finished second and third in 40.06 and 41.03 minutes.

The Massachusetts State Championship downhill race, scheduled for the Thunderbolt trail on Mt. Greylock tomorrow, has been postponed to Feb. 27.

The Interscholastic Junior Jumping Tournament at Greenfield, Mass., scheduled to be held this afternoon, has been canceled.

42 Ships Listed For Boston Port For This Weekend

Week End Sailings

Sailings of deep-water passenger liners in this week-end's marine parade of the port of Boston, all came today, while the incoming liners are all due tomorrow and Monday. Two vessels left with passengers today, and three others are due to arrive over the week end as part of the procession of 42 craft of all types scheduled to enter port.

Heading today's port activities was the white cruise ship Lady Rodney of the Canadian National Steamships, in from Halifax to embark about 100 passengers at Commonwealth Pier, South Boston. The craft sailed for Bermuda, Nassau and Jamaica shortly before the big trans-Atlantic motorship Vulcania of the Italian Line cast off from the same pier, backed into the stream and headed for the Mediterranean Sea.

Incoming ships include two of the fleet of the United States Lines, the American Trader from London and the American Shipper from Manchester, Liverpool and Belfast. The Cunard White Star liner Scythia from Liverpool and Cobh is expected at East Boston Monday morning.

Italian Festivals

The Vulcania is due to reach Italy in time for the opera season in Naples, Rome, and Milan, and many passengers are planning to attend some of the performances. Also attracting many passengers are the Student's Festival at Pisa, March 5 to 10 with masked processions, comic operas, donkey races and a fourteenth century costume cavalcade, and the Sicilian Spring Festivities at Taormina.

Mrs. George Sumner Barton and Trumbull Barton of Worcester, Mass., sailed for Greece, where they are to visit excavations of Greek antiquities being conducted under auspices of the American School of Classical Studies at Athens, Greece. Also en route to the excavations is Prof. Oscar Broneer of Cambridge, Mass.

Around the Corner

A Nickel for the Mints—One thousand dollars for a nickel sounds like $999.95 too much—in fact, too good to be true—but that is what the present Federal Administration is prepared to pay, according to a bulletin of the Procurement Division of the Treasury Department.

The only drawback is that this offer does not hold for any 5-cent piece you may have in your pocket; it is one which you have to make. By the bulletin, artists and sculptors are invited to design a coin honoring Thomas Jefferson, third President of the United States, supplanting the familiar buffalo nickel. Secretary Morgenthau has decreed the new nickel must show Jefferson's face on one side and his historic home, Monticello, on the other.

The contest is open to all American sculptors who can use $1000. "Prospective competitors," the bulletin notes, "are herewith warned that there are specific legal and other conditions which must be accurately complied with in carrying out a model for coin competition."

The artists, therefore, are invited to write to the Section of Painting and Sculpture, Procurement Division, Treasury Department, Washington, D. C., for a "form announcement." This will bring the competitor up to date on legal requirements affecting the designing of United States coins.

To the winner of the competition will go $1000. The sculptor then, according to the bulletin, will be required to execute a formal contract with the Treasury Department agreeing, among other things, to make any revisions required by the Secretary of the Treasury.

The date of closing for the competition is April 15, 1938. Judges will be Mrs. Nellie Tayloe Ross, Director of the Mint, and three sculptors, Sidney Waugh, Albert Stewart and Heinz Warneke.

Ski Story Stemmed—The winter sports editor's tale of vaseline as a substitute for ski wax, brought up suddenly at the bottom of the last "Around the Corner" column. It got under way nicely but failed to make the turn. The final paragraph, which contained the point of the story, fell by the wayside somewhere.

After commenting on the difficulty of interpreting the foreign-language directions on most brands of ski-wax so as to know which to use for dry snow, wet snow, corn snow or what not, the writer intended to tell of a friend who astounded all observers at the beginning of a recent thaw by simply slapping ordi-

(Continued on Page 10, Column 2)

Concert Calendar

Symphony Hall—
Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Orlando Barera, Italian violinist. Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor. 8:15, Feb. 2

Symphony Hall—
Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Orlando Barera, Italian violinist. Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor. 3, Feb. 22.

Longy School of Music—
Concert by Edward Goldman, pianist and Harold White, violinist. Open House evening, 8:15, Feb. 22.

Jordan Hall—
Concert by the State Symphony Orchestra, and State Chorus under the baton of A. Buckingham Simson. 8:15, Feb. 23.

Jordan Hall—
Concert by the Boston Chamber Orchestra, conducted by Bernard Zighera. Soloists: J. M. Sanroma, William Kroll, violin, and Leo Barsin, viola. 8:30, Feb 24.

Symphony Hall—
Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor. Paul Hindemith, German composer, guest artist. 2:30, Feb. 25.

Symphony Hall—
College Glee Club Festival presented by the New England Glee Club Association. Dr. Archibald T. Davison of Harvard College, conductor. 8:15, Feb. 25.

Symphony Hall—
Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Paul Hindemith, German composer, guest artist. Dr. Serge Koussevitsky, conductor. 8:15, Feb. 26.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Radio Programs—Page 10

Theaters

Plymouth—
"Yes, My Darling Daughter," comedy by Mark Reed, presented by Alfred deLaigre, Jr. Produced by the Theater Guild and American Theater Society. Featuring Lucile Watson, Violet Heming and Nicholas Joy. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays. 2:30.

Wilbur—
"Wine of Choice," comedy by S. N. Behrman. Featuring Leslie Banks, Claudia Morgan and Alexander Woollcott. Presented by the Theater Guild and the American Theater Society. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays. 2:30.

Shubert—
"There's Always a Breeze," comedy by Edward Caulfield. Presented by Joseph M. Hyman and Irving Cooper. Strongly disapproved by Monitor critic. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays. 2:30.

Movies

Fine Arts—
"The Life and Loves of Beethoven," starring Harry Baur. 1:25, 3:30, 5:35, 7:40, 9:45. Also "The River," 1, 3, 5:00, 7:10, 9:15.

State and Orpheum—
"The Bad Man of Brimstone," starring Wallace Beery. Orpheum: 9:00 a. m. Both theaters: 12:58, 4, 7:10, 10:20. Also Frank Morgan, Mary Astor, Robert Young and Edna May Oliver in "Paradise for Three." Both theaters: 11:35 a. m., 2:40, 5:50, 9.

Tremont Temple—
New England premiere of "Kathleen," with Tom Burke, Sally O'Neil, Jack Daly, and Sara Allgood. 1:00, 3:25, 5:45, 7:44, 9:46.

Brookline Village—
"Thoroughbreds Don't Cry," 3:40, 6:45, 9:50. Also "The Westland Case," with Preston Foster. 2:05, 5:10, 8:15.

Hub—
"O men," starring James Cagney. 11:30 a. m., 2, 4:30, 9:50. Also "Show Boat," featuring Irene Dunn and Allan Jones. 9:35 a. m., 1, 4:30, 8.

Tremont—
Jean Harlow and Clark Gable in "Saratoga." Also "Ah, Wilderness," with Lionel Barrymore and Wallace Beery. Continuous from 9:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m.

Coolidge Corner—
"Dangerously Yours," with Cesar Romero. 3:10, 5:15, 8:15. Also "You're a Sweetheart," featuring Alice Faye. 1:30, 6:35, 9:35.

Exeter—
"Tarzan's Revenge," with Glenn Morris and Eleanor Holm. 2, 4:50, 7:40. Also Phil Regan and Ann Dvorak in "Manhattan Merry-Go-Round." 3:20 6:15, 9:10.

Metropolitan—
"The Big Broadcast of 1938," featuring W. C. Fields, Martha Raye, Dorothy Lamour and Shirley Ross. 10:11 a. m., 1:09, 4:07, 7:05, 10:03. Also "Scandal Street," featuring Lew Ayres, Louise Campbell and Roscoe Karns. 12:01, 3:00, 5:57, 8:55.

Strand (Huntington Avenue)—
"Double Wedding," with William Powell and Myrna Loy. Also Preston Foster in "Westland Case."

Keith Memorial—
"Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs," multiplane technicolor. 9:10, 11:22 a. m., 1:24, 3:48, 5:58, 8:10, 10:22. Stage "Rhapsody in Rhythm" revue, Wynn Murray, George Campo, Vic Hyde and Rosemary Dering.

South Station Theater—
"The River." "John Wilkes Booth," Schubert's Serenade. "Travel to Sumatra," latest newsreels and other shorts.

Boston—
"Charlie Chan at Monte Carlo," featuring Warner Oland. 10 a. m., 1:24, 4:48, 8:12. Also "Happy Landing," starring Sonja Henie and Don Ameche. 11:50 a. m., 3:14, 6:18, 9:42.

Fenway and Paramount—
Fredric March in "The Buccaneer." Fenway: 2:25, 5:50, 9. Paramount: 10:25, 2:05, 5:35, 9:05. Also "The Patient in Room 18," with Patric Knowes and Ann Sheridan. Fenway: 1:10, 4:35, 8:05. Paramount: 9:30 a. m., 1, 4:30, 8.

University—
"Tovarich," with Claudette Colbert and Charles Boyer. 1, 6:10, 9:30. Also "Night Club Scandal," with John Barrymore. 1:35, 4:45, 8:05.

Uptown—
"Wise Girl," featuring Miriam Hopkins and Ray Milland. 2:30, 5:35, 8:40. Also "Tovarich," starring Claudette Colbert and Charles Boyer. 12:45, 3:50, 6:55, 10.

Repertory and Modford Square—
"Three Musketeers," with Paul Lukas and Walter Abel. Also "Confession," with Kay Francis and Ian Hunter. Continuous from 12 noon to 11:30 p. m.

Scollay and Modern—
Carole Lombard and Fredric March in "Nothing Sacred." Scollay: 10:05 a. m., 1, 3:55, 6:50, 9:45. Modern: 10:25 a. m., 1:15, 4:10, 7, 9:50. Also "Every Day's a Holiday," with Mae West. Scollay: 11:40 a. m., 2:30, 5:25, 8:25. Modern: 9, 11:50 a. m., 2:40, 5:30, 8:20.

Colonial—
"In Old Chicago," starring Tyrone Power, Alice Faye, Don Ameche, and others. Produced by Darryl F. Zanuck. Directed by Henry King. Daily, 2:30 and 8:30.

Music

Symphony Hall—
Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Dr. Serge Koussevitzky conductor. Faure's "Requiem," conducted by Nadia Boulanger. 8:15.

Tomorrow

Music

Jordan Hall—
Recital by Alexander Tcherepnine, Russian composer-pianist. 3:30.

Boston Public Library—
Concert by Alexander Romanesque, violinist. 8.

Jordan Hall—
Concert by the State Symphony Orchestra. Major John A. Warner, guest conductor. 8:15.

The Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum—
Mae Taylor, Harry E. Dickson, and Leo Litwin, guest artists at the concert to be given at Fenway Court. 2.

Ford Hall Forum—
Talk by Miss Vicki Baum. Subject: "Why Be Afraid." Ford Hall. 7:45.

Boston Public Library—
Prof. G. Nye Steiger will speak on "Manifest Destiny." 3:30.

In the World of the Arts

New plays and motion pictures are reviewed in the "What's Going On in the Arts" column the day following opening. In addition, a Movie Guide is published on the Daily Features Page each Saturday.

Art gallery and museum exhibitions are listed on Mondays.

News of forthcoming plays appears on Tuesdays.

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University of Miami Symphony Orchestra
ARNOLD VOLPE, Conductor
ERNEST HUTCHESON, Master Pianist
Monday Eve., Feb. 28, at 8:30
Orchestra Hall, Miami Senior High School
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Single Tickets $1.00, $1.50, $2.00 at University of Miami, 4-1691, also at Philpitt's Music Store, 2-8678

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Miss Boulanger Leads Symphony

The Arts in Boston

Nadia Boulanger, distinguished French composer and teacher, is the guest of the Boston Symphony Orchestra for this week's pair of concerts. Yesterday she directed the first performance at these concerts of Gabriel Fauré's Requiem, and in doing so became the first woman ever to lead this orchestra. She also acted as organist in the performance under Dr. Koussevitzky's baton of Saint-Saëns's Symphony in C minor. The chorus for the Requiem was that of the Bach Cantata Club. The soloists were Gisèle Peyron, soprano; Hugues Cuénod, tenor, and Doda Conrad, baritone. At the last moment the order of the originally announced program was reversed, and the symphony preceded the Requiem. It was a fortunate change.

Fauré was the pupil of Saint-Saëns and the teacher of Miss Boulanger. This line of artistic descent, one would think, should insure transmission of the authentic French tradition. What was actually transmitted to the audience was two diverse French traditions. One, represented by Saint-Saëns, was that which may be called loosely the Franck school. It is as much German as it is French, but it contains the best qualities of the art of neither nationality. Viewed in the perspective of French musical history, it looks like a temporary diversion. The other tradition, represented by Fauré, is that which leads straight back to Rameau and Couperin.

This Requiem is an example of true classicism in music. It has the chaste line, the cool beauty, of its type. The musical material is of the simplest, and its handling is deceptively simple in appearance. But this simplicity, this clarity, is the result of an inspired artistic vision. Melody, harmony, counterpoint and rhythm are used with so sure a touch that one forgets technique and receives, it seems, the musical message direct. The parts are fitted together so expertly that the joints are imperceptible to the ear.

But this score is by no means bloodless. It is a living organism, which lives the more impressively because it needs no over-emphasis. Emotion is here, but it is under control. There is no outburst of noisy grief, no abandonment to despair, no intoxication of ecstasy. There is no reliance on chromatic progressions or clash of cymbals. There are two or three fortes, but there is no real fortissimo. There is no need of one. The simple expression of a sincere devotion is enough.

With this understanding Miss Boulanger interpreted the music, not trying to impose upon it her personality, but satisfied to reveal it as the composer wrote it. To her task she brought a sensitive musicianship and a technique of conducting that enabled her to obtain the precise effects she wanted. Unassuming in manner, she proved to be very much the master of the event. She had received from Dr. Koussevitzky and from Mrs. Langdon Warner an orchestra and a chorus of lovely tonal quality. These she molded to her purpose with delicacy and subtle power. Each voice was distinctly heard as it took its place in the structure. Balance was held justly. The melodic line was strictly maintained. The whole work was revealed in its individual and its composite beauties. All in the most workmanlike way, without fuss. With reason the audience lingered to recall again and again this fine interpretive artist.

Dr. Koussevitzy's performance of the symphony exhibited the familiar glories of the orchestra, but exhibited too, with high lights, the tawdriness of the work. It is theatrical music and it was theatrically played. It seems that in this case, the better the performance, the worse for the composer. L. A. S.

"The Bad Man of Brimstone"

To the State and Orpheum Theaters, yesterday, came another super-western along the lines of "The Plainsman." Set in Arizona of the '80s, it concerns the pursuit of an outlaw who elects to help pursue himself. He is Wallace Beery, otherwise "The Bad Man of Brimstone" and the cause of Bad Man Beery's self-pursuit is the discovery that the territory's young United States Marshall is his own son.

The son, Jeffrey Burton (Dennis O'Keefe), meets Loretta Douglas (Virginia Bruce), a country schoolteacher, who is enough to stay even the most determined young prize fighter on his way to California triumphs. Jeffrey, with the help of Loretta's father (Lewis Stone), studies law and unwittingly accepts money from the Bad Man for a college education. You see, he is a good Bad Man at heart and he saves Jeffrey's life time and again.

Brimstone's crooked sheriff is tried for murder and convicted but is let off with a light sentence by Judge Douglas, Loretta's father, who has been secretly in cahoots with the outlaws. This leads to a good old-fashioned gun battle in the main street. Right prevails, again with the Bad Man's help, the crooks are demolished, Jeffrey marries Loretta and, after a sentimental peek at the happy couple, "Trigger" Bill the Bad Man gives himself up to the authorities.

The film is entertaining in a nostalgic sort of way but aside from the MGM production, the cast—Bruce Cabot, Noah Beery, Charley Grapewin, Joseph Calleia, Guy Kibbee, Cliff Edwards, etc.—and the length, it says little new on the subject of westerns.

"Paradise for Three," the companion film, is brisk, well-groomed and good fun all the way. Frank Morgan is a magnate who decides to find out how the poor live. Robert Young is a contest winner mistaken for a millionaire. Florence Rice is Mr. Morgan's daughter. Edna May Oliver is his housekeeper. Other people are Mary Astor, Reginald Owen, Henry Hull, Herman Bing, Sig Rumann and Walter Kingsford. Perhaps it would be more accurate to say that each member of the cast is his agreeable self, and that "Paradise for Three" is one of the best little comedies we have seen for a long time, even if the title doesn't mean a thing. J. D. B.

Final Decree in Curley Case Awaits 'Mystery' Testimony

From Pemberton Square Courthouse

The City of Boston's move to enter a final decree in its suit against former Mayor James M. Curley and Dr. Joseph Santosuosso is delayed until next Wednesday, at least, when a "mystery" witness will be given an opportunity to disclose "vital" information affecting the case, before Judge Frederick W. Fosdick of Suffolk Superior Court.

The new witness appeared at the office of Prof. Frank L. Simpson, counsel for Dr. Santosuosso, last Thursday following Judge Fosdick's finding that the two defendants had "corruptly accepted" $50,000, and award of that amount plus interest to the city.

Appeal from the Justice's decision is thought likely to follow, if the witness's testimony does not secure the desired retrial.

The case took on national interest this week, too, when Federal officials disclosed they had forwarded the Justice's findings to Washington for the Internal Revenue Department.

The Bar Report

In an attempt to crystallize and determine public opinion prior to submission of legislation to the state law-making body, a committee of the Boston Bar Association this week published a report on their four-year study of Massachusetts' judicial structure and suggestions for its improvement.

Changes advocated by the committee were:

1. Replacement of Municipal and District Courts by County Courts.
2. Superior, Land and Probate Courts would be consolidated in a Court of General sessions, under its own chief justice.
3. The Supreme Judicial Court membership would be increased from seven to nine. Sittings of single justices would be eliminated, and three justices would sit as the court, except in cases of extreme importance or in case of disagreement. The court's work would be rearranged.
4. Repeal by the Legislature of measures restricting courts from making rules governing their own procedure.
5. Closer co-ordination of courts, with unified administration under the Chief Justice of the Supreme Judicial Court.
6. The organization of all practicing lawyers in one statewide, self-governing corporation.
7. Change in present laws relative to the selection of sheriffs, clerks and other ministerial officers.
8. Revision of the relations between courts and legislative and administrative bodies.

Around the Corner

(Continued from Page 9)

nary vaseline on his runners and skimming down the slopes "with the greatest of ease."

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Hot Dog Laurels Jeopardized—Though it was barely two decades ago that the nickel hamburger sallied forth from the spotless battlements of the first "White Castles" in Wichita, Kan., to win acclaim on the field of sandwich honor, it is already constituting a serious threat to the New England prestige of the ubiquitous hot dog.

To the first White Castles of the Prairie States were soon added "White Towers" and other fortresses offering succor to the hungry for five cents and up, in different sections of the country.

In Boston these outposts of the hamburger forces in a territory quite generally conceded to be predominantly hot dog in sentiment, have taken various forms—but the distinctive Boston touch has crept in already. One of the newest and most elegantly appointed stands on Tremont Street is dedicated to "The Glorified Hamburger"—which sells the hamburger in keeping with its title, for a whole dime.

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Uncouth but Tasty—Another delicacy, popular in Penn's Woods, which has experienced "glorification" in reaching highly civilized Boston, is Philadelphia scrapple.

Not content to let its natural attractions—when properly cooked—overcome the grating of its rather uncouth name upon Hub-trained ears, one large, local grocer, catering strictly "to the best trade," offers a more or less authentic version of this tasty breakfast dish, in cans bearing this legend:

"Colonial Breakfast Mix"—then in type of modestly retiring size—as though looking down its nose—"Known in Philadelphia as Scrapple."

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Now It Can Be Told—What is Saturday night in a true New England home without baked beans?—Beans grown in New England soil, cooked in the New England manner and eaten with a hearty New England appetite.

Yet for some years now many a nicely browned and molasses-flavored bean, eaten in good faith, was actually an interloper insinuating its way onto the groaning board by way of the Panama Canal, after first seeing the light on the Pacific Coast.

A discreet silence has been maintained on the subject until the dwindling domestic bean supply could be revived. Today this has been accomplished. The Maine Department of Agriculture reports that the acreage devoted to dry beans in that State alone has more than doubled in the past 10 years and now reaches a total of 9,000 acres.

Production is so large that many vegetable canners are using their factories in the winter to pack oven-baked beans for shipment to other sections of the country.

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So Were the Byways—Every day the winter sports editor receives a neat card reporting conditions in the Pocono Mountains. Several of the latest to arrive reflected a certain sadness on the part of the Vacation Bureau there, which sends them.

"The following sports are being enjoyed," read the printed part of the message, "Skiing—blank: Ice-Tobogganing — blank; Tobogganing — blank; Skating, yes; Sledding—blank; Dog Sledding—blank."

Under "Special Remarks" was the notation, "No Snow," followed by the reassuring printed statement, "Highways kept snow free."

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Lobsters on the Wing—Maine lobsters took to the air the other day when Max von Khaun, director of restaurants in the Boston Chamber of Commerce Building, treated some of the live crustaceans to a 17-hour coast-to-coast sky ride previous to their being served to Mrs. von Khaun, who was staying at Monterey Park, Calif.

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Short Wave Programs

For Monday, Feb. 21

Paris—9:30 a. m.—Concert of Light Music. TPA2, 19.6m., 15.24meg.

Santiago, Chile—4 p. m.—Music and News. CB615, 24.3m., 12.30meg.

Tokyo—4:45 p. m.—National Program. JZJ, 25.4m., 11.80meg; JZI, 31.4m., 9.53meg.

Berlin—6 p. m.—"Germany as we saw it" (English). DJD, 25.4m., 11.77meg.

London—6:20 p. m.—Schumann's Second Symphony; "Take Your Choice"; "Songs about Hats." GSC, 31.3m., 9.58meg.; GSB, 31.5m., 9.51meg.; GSL, 49.1m., 6.11meg.

Boston—7:30 p. m.—"Modern Radio-Telephone Transmitters." WIXAL, 49.6m., 6.04meg.

Rome—7:30 p. m.—Folk Music; John Pugliese: "A Trip to Abruzzo"; 2RO's "Mail Bag." 2RO, 31.1m., 9.63meg.; IRF, 30.5m., 9.83meg.

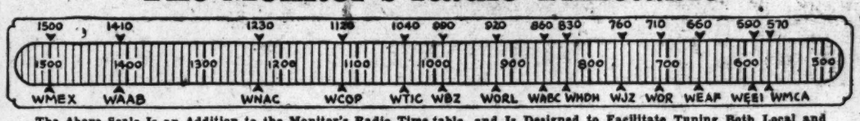
Prague—8 p. m.—Slovak music; light program; central European review. OLR2B, 49.75m., 6.03meg.

Berlin—9:15 p. m.—German Study Club. DJD, 25.4m., 11.77meg.

Caracas—9:30 p. m.—Program of the Pan American Union. YV5RC, 51.7m., 5.8meg.

London—10:15 p. m.—"President Masaryk," H. Wickham Steed; Galsworthy's "The Silver Box," play. GSD, 25.5m., 11.75meg.; GSC, 31.3m., 9.58meg.; GSB, 31.5m., 9.51meg.; GSL, 49.1m., 6.11meg.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable



The Above Scale Is an Addition to the Monitor's Radio Time table, and Is Designed to Facilitate Tuning Both Local and National Programs
(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00 Story of Industry	**Metropolitan Opera**	Top Hatters: orchestra	Sport matinee	"Souvenirs"
5:15 Story of Industry	Rakov's Orchestra	Top Hatters: orchestra	Sport matinee	Sport reports
5:30 Boston Hour	M. Frederick's Orch.	Stamp program	Sport matinee	Sport reports
5:45 Boston Hour	Dance Interlude	Al Jahn's Orchestra	Baseball School	Sport reports
6:00 News; sport preview	News; "Dance Revue":	News Service	Dinner concert	**"The Monitor News"**
6:15 Rhythm Revue	music; sports	Sports Roundup	Dinner concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30 Ben Feld's Orch.	News; Chick Webb's Or.	"Musical Rendezvous"	Dinner concert	Sport reports
6:45 Ben Feld's Orch.	Chick Webb's Orchestra	Dramatic sketch	Sport results	Vin Vincent's Orchestra
7:00 Saturday Night	Message of Israel	Variety program	News Service	Jimmie McHale's Orch.
7:15 Swing Session	Message of Israel	Variety program	Dramatic sketch	Terry O'Toole's "Irish
7:30 Band concert	Jim's Question Bee	Dramatic critic	Xavier Cugat's Orch.	Echoes"; songs; orch.
7:45 Band concert	Jim's Question Bee	Sports commentator	Jack Fischer's Orchestra	"Jungle Jim"
8:00 **Columbia Work-**	Old Mission Choir	Robert L. Ripley; vocal	Barnstormers: orch.;	Melody ensemble
8:15 **shop: dramatic sk.**	Network program	trio; orchestra	soloists	"Down Memory Lane"
8:30 Russ Morgan's Or.;	NBC Spelling Bee	Jack Haley; Wendy Bar-	"Continental Review";	"Four Aces"; vocal
8:45 sketch; soloists	NBC Spelling Bee	rie; comedy; orchestra	soloist; chorus	"Four Aces"; vocal
9:00 "Professor Quiz";	National Barn Dance;	Weather Service In-	L. Noble's Orchestra	Dance Melodies
9:15 questions; answers	Henry Burr; soloists;	augural	L. Noble's Orchestra	Jimmie McHale's Orch.
9:30 Serenade: soloists;	vocal groups; Hoosier	**"American Portraits":**	**Indianapolis Symphony**	Jimmie McHale's Orch.
9:45 popular orchestra	Hot Shots	**dramatic sketch**	**Orchestra; Fabien**	Vin Vincent's Orchestra
10:00 Your Hit Parade:	**National Broadcasting**	**National Broadcasting**	**Sevitzky, conductor;**	Earl Moyer's Orchestra
10:15 vocalists; quartet;	**Company Symphony**	**Company Symphony**	**Richard Bonelli, bari-**	"Rendezvous Rhythms"
10:30 guest soloist	**Orchestra, Arturo**	**Orchestra, Arturo**	**tone; Albert Spalding,**	"The World Dances"
10:45 Senator O'Mahoney	**Toscanini, conductor**	**Toscanini, conductor**	**violinist**	**"The Monitor News"**
11:00 Forecasts: news	NBC Symphony Orch.	NBC Symphony Orch.	Indianapolis Symphony	Roland Russell's Orch.
11:15 "Ounce 'er Fun"	NBC Symphony Orch.	NBC Symphony Orch.	Abe Lyman's Orchestra	Roland Russell's Orch.
11:30 Bob Crosby's Orch.	News; Roundelay	News Service	Abe Lyman's Orchestra	"Day's End"
11:45 Bob Crosby's Orch.	Horace Heidt's Orch.	Lee Gordon's Orchestra	Abe Lyman's Orchestra	Billy Brooks' Orchestra

Sunday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
10:00 Church of the Air:	Russian Melodies	"Uncle Bob": children's	"Down the Mississippi"	"Operatic Airs"
10:15 Judge C. P. Smith	Russian Melodies	variety program	"Down the Mississippi"	Harper's Varieties
10:30 Wahlberg Brown	Dreams of Long Ago:	Network speaker	Tremont Temple Bap-	"Varieties": Pianoleers
10:45 string ensemble	song dramatization	Network speaker	tist Church service	Studio speaker
11:00 Old South Church:	News; vocalist	Temple Israel Service	Tremont Temple Bap-	Studio speaker
11:15 Old South Church	Noon Journal	Temple Israel Service	tist Church service	"Musical Hits"
11:30 Old South Church:	Louise Flores, songs	Temple Israel Service	Tremont Temple Bap-	"Musical Hits"
11:45 Old South Church	Sports commentator	Temple Israel Service	tist Church service	The Italian Hour
12:00 Piano recital	Southernaires: Negro	Clotilda Zappala, so-	News Service	The Italian Hour
12:15 Commentator	male quartet	prano; organist	Organist	The Italian Hour
12:30 Salt Lake City choir	**Radio City Symphony**	"Martha and Hal"	Italian string music	Amateur Hour
12:45 and organ	**Orchestra: Erno Rapee,**	News Service	Italian string music	Amateur Hour
1:00 Brotherhood Day	**conductor; Jan Peerce,**	Speaker; music	"Symphonietta"	Portuguese Hour
1:15 program: speakers	**tenor**	Speaker; music	"Symphonietta"	Portuguese Hour
1:30 National Defense	Rex Maupin's Orchestra	**Tuskegee Institute Choir**	Music in Many Moods:	Portuguese Hour
1:45 "Poet's Gold"	Rex Maupin's Orchestra	**recital**	soloists; orchestra	Portuguese Hour
2:00 Nat'l Council Jews	**Magic Key: Symphony**	"Chat About Dogs"	Drama and music	"Voice of Israel"
2:15 and Christians	**Orch., Frank Black,**	Travel talk	Drama and music	"Voice of Israel"
2:30 Dramatic sketch	**cond.; Helen Jepson;**	"Thatcher Colt Mysteries":	New Poetry Hour: A. M.	"Voice of Israel"
2:45 with Jean Hersholt	**Charles Kullmann**	sketch	Sullivan	"Voice of Israel"
3:00 **New York Philhar-**	"On Broadway": dra-	"Radio Newsreel"; news	"The First Offender":	Mimy Sargent's Orch.
3:15 **monic - Symphony**	matic sketch	interviews	dramatic sketch	Mimy Sargent's Orch.
3:30 **Orchestra, John**	Frank Simone's Band	Symposium	"Musical Gondolier"	Popular music
3:45 **Barbirolli, cond.**	Frank Simone's Band	Symposium	Hillbilly music	Television talk
4:00 **New York Philhar-**	National Vespers	"The Shadow"; mystery	Network speaker	Irish Minstrels
4:15 **monic - Symphony**	National Vespers	dramatic sketch	Network speaker	Studio speaker
4:30 **Orchestra, John**	Jean Ellington, songs	The Lutheran Hour	Court of Human Rela-	Accordion band
4:45 **Barbirolli, cond.**	"Dog Heroes": sketch	The Lutheran Hour	tions: sketch	"Time to Sing"
5:00 Magazine: Chan-	**Metropolitan Opera Au-**	Marion Talley, soprano;	Network speaker	Young People's Church
5:15 ning Pollock	**dition: soloists; orch.,**	chorus; orchestra	Network speaker	Young People's Church
5:30 Guy Lombardo and	Ed. McConnell; orch.	Mickey Mouse Theater	Network speaker	Young People's Church
5:45 his orchestra	Edward Davies, songs	of the Air	Network speaker	Young People's Church
6:00 Joe Penner; Jim-	Variety Show: quartet;	"Hum and Strum"	George Jessel; guest	Dance music
6:15 my Grier's Orch.	orchestra	Adrian O'Brien, tenor	stars; orchestra	Soprano recital
6:30 Shaw and Lee; vo-	"Moonlight Serenaders"	News Service	Jack Betzner's Orch.	Dramatic program
6:45 cal groups; orch.	News commentator	Popular variety	Jack Betzner's Orch.	Dramatic program
7:00 Jeanette MacDon-	**"Paths of Prosperity";**	Jack Benny; Kenny	News Service	Violin ensemble
7:15 ald; W. Evans; or.	**speakers**	Baker; orchestra	Recorded music	Violin ensemble
7:30 Phil Baker, com-	Ozzie Nelson's Orch.;	"Interesting Neighbors":	Larry Funk's Orchestra	"Roving Reporter"
7:45 edy; orchestra	Peg Murray; guests	interview	Larry Funk's Orchestra	"Sweet Music"
8:00 "St. Louis Blues"	Dramatic sketch	**Don Ameche; Stroud**	"Epic of America": his-	"Friendly Singer"
8:15 **"St. Elsewhere"**	Dramatic sketch	**Twins; D. Lamour;**	torical drama	Dance Melodies
8:30 Harry Conn, com-	Ernest Gill's Orchestra;	**Bar. Stanwyck; Edgar**	Musical Club Concert:	Organ recital
8:45 edy; soloist; orch.	soloists	**Bergen, ventriloquist**	Glee Club; soloist	"Movie Stardust"
9:00 **Rose Pauly, sop.;**	**Tyrone Power; Virginia**	Manhattan Merry-Go-	**"Choral Contrasts":**	"Five Star Final"
9:15 **chorus; symphony**	**Bruce; sketch**	Round: soloists; orch.	**Negro singers**	"Five Star Final"
9:30 **orchestra, Fritz**	Movie comment	**American Album of Fa-**	"News Testers"	David McSweeney, songs
9:45 **Reiner, conductor**	Irene Rich: sketch	**miliar Music**	Commentator	Request Serenade
10:00 Foundation: drama	Paul Martin's Orchestra	**"Rising Musical Stars":**	Commentator	Good Will Hour
10:15 and orchestra	Paul Martin's Orchestra	**chorus; guest; orch.**	Dean Hudson's Orch.	Good Will Hour
10:30 "Headlines and By-	"Cheerio": talk; music	Norman Cloutier's Orch.	**"Impressions": Gene-**	Good Will Hour
10:45 lines": comment	"Cheerio": talk; music	Norman Cloutier's Orch.	**vieve Rowe, soprano**	Good Will Hour
11:00 News; dance music	News; "Roundelay"	News Service	Johny Messner's Orch.	News commentator
11:15 Abe Lyman's Orch.	Music As You Desire It	Weather Service	Johny Messner's Orch.	String ensemble; Ethel
11:30 Cab Calloway's Or.	Music As You Desire It	Johnny Hamp's Orch.	Ozzie Nelson's Orchestra	Grenier
11:45 Cab Calloway's Or.	Music As You Desire It	Johnny Hamp's Orch.	Ozzie Nelson's Orchestra	"Garden of Dreams"

Monday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
9:00 "Dear Columbia"	"As You Like It"	"Houseboat Hannah"	Network speaker	Farm news
9:15 "Dear Columbia"	"As You Like It"	Household talk	"The Merry-Go-Round"	Piano lessons
9:30 "Road of Life"	Breakfast Club: popular	Food news	"The Merry-Go-Round"	"Italian Echoes"
9:45 Bachelor's Children	orchestra; soloist	"Widder Jones"	Studio interview	"Songs of Italy"
10:00 Kitty Kelly: sketch	"Margo": sketch	"Mrs. Wiggs": sketch	"Singing Strings"	Studio speaker
10:15 Myrt and Marge	Drama and music	"John's Other Wife"	"Choir Loft": organ	Fashion talk
10:30 Tony Wons	"Terry Regan": sketch,	"Just Plain Bill"	"Get Thin to Music"	"Shopping With You"
10:45 "Ma Perkins"	Home Forum: talk	Dramatic sketch	Vocalist; organ	"Shopping With You"
11:00 Shopping Service	"Mary Marlin": sketch,	"David Harum": sketch	Poetry; organ	"Songs and Poetry"
11:15 Dramatic sketch	Rakov's Orchestra	"Backstage Wife"	"Melody Strings"	Cooking School
11:30 "Big Sister": sk.	"Vic and Sade"	How to Be Charming	Musical program	Vocal recital
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Ed. MacHugh, songs	Decoration talk	Information Service	News commentator
12:00 Commentator	News; Noonday Revue;	Talk, Rev. Stidger	News Service	"Italian Airs"
12:15 Edwin C. Hill, news	stocks	"The O'Neills"	Agricultural talk	Italian review
12:30 "Helen Trent"	National Farm and	"Singin' Sam"	Music; weather	Music; weather
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour; guest	"Dan Harding's Wife"	Italian string music	"The Monitor News"
1:00 Betty and Bob: sk.	speakers; soloists;	Yankee News Service	Women's club news	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15 Hymn recital	Homesteaders' Orch.	"Joyce Jordan": sketch	Robison's Buckaroos	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30 Grimm's Daughter	"Matinee Melodies"	Marjorie Mills Hour	Pianist	"In the Music Room"
1:45 Hollywood in Person	Jack and Loretta	Marjorie Mills Hour	Voice of Experience	"Music That Soothes"
2:00 News for Women	U. S. Navy Band	"Way Down East"	Comedy; orchestra	"Cottage Hawaiians"
2:15 "The O'Neills"	U. S. Navy Band	Don Van Wart, piano	World Traveler, talk	Paul Joyce, songs
2:30 American School of	U. S. Navy Band	"Musical Roundup"	Sport matinee	"Melody Express"
2:45 the Air	U. S. Navy Band	Food talk	Music for the School	"Melody Express"
3:00 News Service	**Rochester Civic Orches-**	Pepper Young's Family	Colonials: orchestra	"Blue Strings"
3:15 "Meet the Stars",	**tra; Guy Fraser Har-**	"Ma Perkins": sketch	Colonials: orchestra	"Gems of Melody"
3:30 Street Scene	**rison, conductor**	"Vic and Sade"	Sport matinee	"Gems of Melody"
3:45 C. Hector's music	**Rochester Civic Orch.**	"The Guiding Light"	Network program	Sport reports
4:00 C. Hector's music	Stocks; Commentator	"Lorenzo Jones"	Rhode Islanders: orch.	Manhattan Serenade
4:15 The Boston Hour	Club Matinee: variety	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	Rhode Islanders: orch.	Manhattan Serenade
4:30 "The Goldbergs"	Club Matinee: variety	Commentator	Sport matinee	Sport reports
4:45 Network speaker	Club Matinee: variety	"The Road of Life"	Sport matinee	Balladeers
5:00 Follow the Moon	Dance Interlude; news	"Dick Tracy"; sketch	Sport matinee	Sport reports
5:15 "Mary Sothern"	"Don Winslow"	"Terry and Pirates"	Sport matinee	Sport reports
5:30 "Stepmother"	"The Singing Lady"	Jack Armstrong	Sport matinee	Sport reports
5:45 "Hilltop House"	Tom Mix sketch	Little Orphan Annie	Sport matinee	"Reading the Comics"
6:00 News; sport review	News; Dance Revue	Yankee News Service	Dinner concert	**"The Monitor News"**
6:15 "Hits and Encores"	News commentator	Top Hatters: orchestra	Dinner concert	Italian review
6:30 Rhythm Revue	Musical program	"Musical Rendezvous"	Dinner concert	Sport reports
6:45 Piano Club	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sport reports	Vin Vincent's Orchestra
7:00 Reader and orch.	"Music Is My Hobby"	"Ames 'n' Andy"	News Service	Jimmie McHale's Orch.
7:15 "Songs and Patter"	Vocal trio	"Uncle Ezra": sketch	Dean Hudson's Orch.	"Five Star Final"
7:30 Studio speaker	"Lum and Abner"	"Songsmiths"	"The Lone Ranger"	Evening Concert Hour
7:45 H. Shaw, songs	Barry McKinley, songs	Melody and Rhythm	dramatic sketch	Evening Concert Hour
8:00 Rinehart's "Tish"	"Melody Puzzles":	Burns and Allen; Ray	Morton Gould's Orch.	"The Wordcaster"
8:15 dramatic sketch	sketches; music	Noble's Orch.; solos	Studio speaker	Dance Music
8:30 Pick and Pat: com-	"Grand Hotel": dra-	**Margaret Speaks; cho-**	Local speaker	Message to motorists
8:45 edy; soloists; orch.	matic sketch	**rus; orchestra**	Local speaker	Jimmie McHale's Orch.
9:00 **Theater: Sketch;**	**Philadelphia Orchestra,**	"Fibber McGee and	Local speaker	Jimmie McHale's Orch.
9:15 **Madeleine Carroll,**	**Eugene Ormandy, con-**	Molly"; Mills' Orch.	Frank Perneau's Orch.	Vin Vincent's Orchestra
9:30 **Herbert Marshall,**	**ductor; John Brownlee,**	Phil Spitalny and His	"Musical Cartoons"	Amateur Hour
9:45 **in "Romance"**	**baritone**	Girls; soloist	"Musical Cartoons"	Amateur Hour
10:00 Wayne King's Orch.	"Behind Prison Bars":	Lullaby Lady; soloists;	"True or False"; Yale	Amateur Hour
10:15 Wayne King's Orch.	dramatic sketch	orchestra; quartet	vs. Princeton	Amateur Hour
10:30 "Brave New World":	**National Radio Forum:**	"For Men Only"; Van	Henry Weber's Orch.	Dance Music
10:45 dramatic sketch	**Senator King, Utah**	Steedens' Orch.; soloist	Pageant of Melody; A.	"The Monitor News"
11:00 Forecasts: news	News; "Roundelay"	Yankee News Service	Baggiore, tenor	Bob Asen's Orchestra
11:15 Glen Gray's Orch.	Music As You Desire It	Weather Service	Jack Fischer's Orch.	Bob Asen's Orchestra
11:45 Sammy Kaye's Or.	Music As You Desire It	Dean Hudson's Orch.	Jack Fischer's Orch.	L. Noble's Orchestra
11:30 Sammy Kaye's Or.	Music As You Desire It	Eddy Rogers' Orchestra	Sammy Watkins' Orch.	L. Noble's Orchestra

MIAMI, FLA.

'STAR by NIGHT
in lovely new dance dresses from
Eleanor's
HUNTINGTON BUILDING

Here and There in Boston Shops

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

It isn't so long ago (at least not so long that we can't remember it!) that the "Boston Bag" was a bit of standard equipment . . . as far as women were concerned. But just in case the name means next to nothing to you, because you're a bit too young, or not a real Bostonian; we'll explain that it was a good sized leather bag (usually tan) with a flat bottom, that one carried as a deposit for one's in-town shopping. One's pocketbook usually went inside; so one knew where it was, and there was just one bag to fuss over. And the handles were just short enough to be clutchable and still not leave the bag itself dangling a long way from one's hand.

But so much for past history . . . it's the 1938 version we're here to tell you about; in case you've missed it. It happens to be The Favorite of the Month . . . a Shur-Tite handbag by Goldsmith Brothers. But judging from the play it's being given locally, it might well be called The Bag of the Month; for the Boston stores are advertising it as the "Boston Bag." And others, too, for all we know. However, needless to say this is a medium sized handbag that takes on the shape of the old bag, and dresses itself up with a few attractive extras . . . such as a zipper opening right across the length of the top, a narrow flat base which is trimmed with two narrow gold bands into which soft gathers of the leather go. And very gracefully, too. Manufacturers can now manipulate leather with the ease one usually expects only in fabrics. And on either side of the bag is a flat wide handle, and, like its mother, the handles are not so long that the bag dangles at a distance. Rather it's right up near your hand. It comes in calf, grain calf, and patent leather. In black, navy, brown, cocker spaniel and some other colors. All for only $5, in the shops that feature Shur-Tite bags. Chandler's and Slattery's, for instance.

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Smart Affair In a Dinner Gown

It isn't always possible for a girl to put a lot of money into her clothes. And even if it were, she wouldn't want to all the time. Because there are times when a girl would rather have a couple of fairly inexpensive dinner gowns than one that was expensive. That's why it's nice to have a shop like The Lila Dress Shop at 177 Massachusetts Avenue on your list, so that you can keep dropping in. Just to see if there isn't something there in their smart, but inexpensive line to buck up your wardrobe. Personally, we could do very nicely with an all black dinner gown we saw there yesterday that wouldn't take too many dollars out of the budget, and yet looks like a lot more. (And that's usually the idea, isn't it?) It is decidedly loose and full . . . which is what the fashion experts are discussing at the moment, and all soft and feminine and flowing. Sheer-sheer chiffon, and so full is the skirt that it appears to be layer after layer. Which it really isn't. The shoulder treatment is unique . . . some shirring both fore and aft makes the top part go into a spread if you wish, and the diaphanous material forms a bit of cap-sleeve covering for the shoulders. But not too much so. The wide belt of hundreds of midnight blue glittering sequins makes the material fold in graceful lines, and gives that high bodice effect.

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Hats and Mules And Other Things

Don't say we didn't tell you: That Filene's has a flock of little hats . . . all named after the Dwarfs. (Surely we don't have to say what dwarfs!) That Cora Chandler's Shop always has slightly unusual looking mules. And that Jordan Marsh has tiny gardenias with little clips . . . for your hair.

Janet Treat

A Regular Monday, Wednesday, Friday, Saturday Feature

Christian Science Programs

For Sunday, Feb. 20

10 a. m.—WEEI (WABC—Columbia), Church of the Air, conducted by Judge Clifford P. Smith, President of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

Shortwave

5 p. m.—W1XAL (11.79mc), Devotional program, auspices of the Committee on Publication of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

'The Monitor Views the News'

For Monday, Feb. 21

12:00	WORL	920kc
12:45	WMEX	1500kc

Cotton Men Unite to Meet Crises Facing New England

(Continued from Page 9)

England, and the sons of Jefferson and Jackson may be in the ascendency, but when it comes to matters affecting regional economy the Governors and the Congressional delegations of the six States hold together. Politically, the difference between Democrats and Republicans, with notable exceptions, approximates that between Tweedledee and Tweedledum.

Processing Tax Opposed

The fight on the processing tax illustrates this point. When the Administration's farm bill—cause for the processing tax—was before the House last week the New England Representatives were three to one against the measure, although the delegation is split almost equally between the Democrats and Republicans.

The processing tax, incidentally, is the newest addition to the imminent problems of the cotton-goods makers. Back in the early part of the New Deal the economists under Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace evolved a comprehensive, almost all-inclusive, plan for controlling production not only of farm goods, but principal factory goods as well. With controlled production they envisioned cushioning and even an end to the cyclical ups and downs of business.

Reduced to its simplest terms, the theory was provocative. It was simply that when there are more goods and food available than people can buy, prices go down, surpluses pile up, factories must curtail and production lag until demand catches up again. This makes for the business cycle. By controlling production to the level of consumption the economic line might be kept on even keel.

Control of Production

The way to do this, reasoned the group of economists was simply to pay farmers for limiting their crops to certain levels. To control factory production and raise funds for the crop control payments the Wallace group evolved the idea of assessing a tax on plants concerned with transforming field raw materials into finished products, cotton into woven goods, for example. The tax would be paid by the manufacturer when he broke open the bales on his mill floor. Not wishing to pay more tax than necessary, the manufacturer would not be inclined to make up a surplus of goods that would cause falling prices and shutdowns.

Such was the essence, so far as cotton is concerned, of the old Agricultural Adjustment Act.

One fine morning New England mill operators woke up to find themselves paying 4½ cents a pound tax on the cotton they used. That was the moment New England found its voice.

The new tax, the cotton makers soon found, tied up enormous sums in cotton before collections came in from distributors. Another effect, partially unforeseen, was that when surpluses were cut down labor became more demanding. When mills had bulging warehouses they were more immune from strikes because they could fill orders out of stock until the walkout was settled. With the tax acting to limit warehouse stocks the mills were far more sensitive to strike threats.

Yankee lawyers pored over the Constitution. William Morgan Butler, who had managed the Coolidge campaign in 1924, and who had spent most of his business career in textiles as head of the Hoosac Mills of New Bedford and Taunton, became chief champion in combatting the tax. In January, 1936, the United States Supreme Court held the AAA unsconstitutional. At that time some 190 New England mills figured they had paid $240,693,534 in processing taxes.

The dream of the AAA, however, continued in Washington. Crop control and production limitation were not given up. For two years thought has been directed toward making the objectives of the AAA legal. The farm bill was part of the answer. The tax bill, expected to contain the processing tax, will be another part. Except that the proposed tax is expected to be at a lower rate, possibly half the AAA rate, New England manufacturers of cotton fabrics are seeing on the horizon a return of the handicap of the old AAA.

That is why they are drawing their lines tight for another sortie against a New Deal objective.

U. S. British Trade Pact

Readers of New England newspapers will doubtless see much about this processing tax in the next few weeks before the tax bill comes up for final action. The protest will be loud, but it is a question whether it will reach the volume of the wail against the Anglo-American trade treaty.

Today was the final day for filing briefs with the Committee for Reciprocity Information in Washington in connection with the proposed treaty with Great Britain. Hearings are scheduled to open March 19, and New England will be present—probably 2000 or 3000 strong—to protest.

Preparations for this protest are already well under way and will probably reach their peak when the New England Council holds its next quarterly meeting in Hartford, March 11. Industrial leaders and political leaders from the six States will meet there to discuss the multi-effects of the proposed treaty on this region. It will be here that observers expect the new spirit of an awakened New England to be most strongly manifested.

This does not mean that the group will necessarily hasten to vote a wholesale endorsement of the cotton industry and a wholesale denunciation of the proposed treaty. The treaty, it is expected, will be weighed in relation to New England conditions as a whole.

Likewise will it be weighed in relation to the United States and world peace. Against the positive factors will be placed the negative ones.

These negative aspects, so far as cotton is particularly concerned, seem to be that the treaty would deal a telling blow to the fine spinning districts of Fall River, New Bedford and East Boston.

A glance at import figures discloses that the bulk of British shipments to the United States are now in the shirtings field, cloths with a yarn number from 80 to 100. In the United States production of this type of goods is principally concentrated in Massachusetts and in the above three cities.

Those are the chief direct effects foreseen from the proposed treaty. The indirect effects are even more disturbing. Under the most favored nation clause, Japan, which has largely taken over the coarse cotton leadership, could pour in her textiles at the lowered tariff.

Respite From Japan

American cotton goods makers have already learned they cannot compete with the Japanese wage of 21 cents a day. Japan was rapidly eating the American market a year ago when a committee of domestic cotton men persuaded the Japanese to limit their importations for the year. In the meantime Japan has started aggressive action in China and this has had the effect of tying up money so the Japanese textile interests have not been able to buy raw cotton which they could turn into goods. These two factors have given American mills a bit of respite, but domestic producers repress a shudder when they think of what a substantially lowered tariff could do toward encouraging Japan to return to the fray.

As Mr. Fisher, as head of the National Association, puts it, "The New England mill owner with his wages in excess of 40 cents an hour might contemplate a tariff that would protect him against the 20 cents an hour wage in England, but no tariff can equalize a 21 cents a day wage."

When all these aspects are weighed at Hartford some decision will be made either to oppose the treaty in behalf of these communities and the industry or to co-operate in supplying diversified industries of different nature to the affected communities.

Plants Held Up-to-Date

This latter aspect may bring the spotlight to bear on the old charge that New England cotton mills are antiquated, that with new machinery and modernly designed plants they could successfully compete with lower paid foreign labor. To this charge the cotton-mill owners have rather complete answers.

They point out that New England produces the most modern textile machinery in the world. That this machinery is so good it is sold to both Japan and Great Britain.

Furthermore, they assert that this machinery is now well placed in New England, that the locust years have forced the backward plants out of business, so that mills in production today are both modern and well managed.

They have to be, the mill owners exclaim, to compete with lower pay scales in the South and all the other adverse factors.

When somebody points to the old mansard roof buildings, the industry replies that the founders of the plants built well, but that many an old time facade hides a plant full of recent design machinery.

'Newest' Mill Built in 1919

On the other hand, it is just to say that there are those who say there hasn't been a really modern mill built in New England since the Jackson Mill in Nashua, N. H., and that was back in 1919.

In the Jackson Mill the operations flow down through a tall building by gravity, thus eliminating the labor of moving the cotton, in various stages of manufacture, from one area to another over a long, low building.

These are points that will be discussed, and out of the talk is very liable to come impetus for improvement of the industry along lines that will meet competition.

Such is an indication of the way that New England is striving to look at its problems, not blind, reactionary holding to the past, but forward looking efforts to come into step with the progressing times and, in fact, to lead the procession.

Precedent in Shoe Parley

The cotton-goods makers are encouraged by the fact that despite the Administration's admitted eagerness to negotiate the British treaty, there have been evidences in Washington that this section's interests will not be ridden over roughshod. Such evidence was contained in the hearing given to the protest of New England shoe manufacturers to the Czechoslovakian trade treaty.

In a reasoned presentation of what they believed such a treaty would do to the domestic industry the shoe men urged that the treaty not lower the shoe tariff. As a result of these protests the Administration is minutely examining the potentialities and may even drop the negotiations, at least for the present. Cotton manufacturers hope for as much success.

In the matter of the North and South wage differentials, however, cotton-goods makers don't know what to think.

The background of the situation is simply that after the war the textile mills started moving South to be near the source of raw materials and to use the cheaper, longer working, less unionized labor available there.

North Carolina Leads

There are today about 12,000,000 spindles in the cotton-growing states against some 7,500,000 in New England. North Carolina ranks first in production, but Massachusetts is second. The New England mills are organized to the extent that unions (but not necessarily the C. I. O., contrary to general belief) are a potent factor in wage scales. This is not true in the South where unions, including the C. I. O. have failed to obtain an effective foothold.

The result is that until a few weeks ago wages in the South were, in general, about 20 per cent, or $4 a week, less than in New England. In the last few weeks, however, Northern mills have reduced wages from 10 to 12½ per cent, while Southern mills have not. Thus the margin has been cut.

This improved situation, so far as the mill owners are concerned, may be only temporary, however, because the wages and hours bill, now before Congress, is expected to set a definite, wider differential. Since this would be written into law and hence of more permanent nature, New England mill owners are asking their representatives in Congress to fight against the inclusion of a differential.

"Third Basket" Tax

Perturbing New England cotton interests is the report from Washington that the Southern Governors, meeting with President Roosevelt, reached an agreement whereby the Southern Congressional delegation would support the wages and hours bill in return for Administration help in the adjustment of certain rail differentials. (Contrary to a widespread belief, this rail differential would not apply to textiles.)

Last in the list of pending measures that can drastically affect New England cotton is the so called "Third Basket" tax. This title had a rather sanguinary origin. The Ways and Means committee was working on the new Tax Bill. They had evolved taxes to fit the incomes of two types of corporations, but had omitted special taxes to apply to firms closely held, or owned by a family.

Somebody said they had provided baskets to catch the heads of two types of guillotined firms, but needed a third basket for the Henry Ford type of company.

The "Third Basket" is title 1B of the new Tax Bill. Its exact provisions are still under debate, but yesterday Representative Fred Vinson, chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, said it would be included in the favorable report. This tax would impose taxes on all such closely held firms having a net profit of above $50,000. It would affect between 500 and 1,000 closely held textile plants, and is bitterly opposed by the New England interests. The only compromise suggested to date has been to lift the level at which the tax would apply to firms realizing a net profit in excess of $75,000, instead of $50,000. This would exempt the greater portion of the New England firms, it is believed.

From this summary of cotton goods making in New England today it can be easily understood why so many Yankee eyes are turned Washingtonward. But those who like to view the beneficial effects that can come from such a stir will be glad to see any vestige of a complacent, smug attitude—an attitude with which New England industry has been charged by many—vanishing, while laborers and political leaders of the newer immigration fight shoulder to shoulder with those of the older generation. From this spirit of co-operation observers are confident much good eventually will come to Yankee-land.

This System Runs on Schedule

Among the Model Railroad Exhibits

Operating on a 30-minute schedule, with the first train leaving at noon today and the last one "pulling out" at 9 p. m., the Massachusetts Model Railway Society opens its second annual week's exhibition of a model railway system, at 655 Atlantic Avenue, opposite the South Station.

More than 500 feet of track carries passenger and freight trains. Every inch of track was hand-made to scale. Train yards, bridges, tunnels, an airport, and other scenic effects make for realism that will fascinate the boy and his father.

The system is operated in accordance with strict railroad practice, and on stop-watch accuracy by an operating personnel of club members who have passed regulation examinations.

Lester D. Friend of Marblehead is President of the Society; Ralph Barrows of Melrose, Treasurer, and Wilfred L. Hurley of Brockton, Secretary.

Review of the Week

(Continued from Page 9)

charges hurled by Governor Hurley at Auditor Buckley and Lieutenant Governor Kelly on the premise that the latter's gubernatorial announcement was engineered by Mr. Buckley to clear the way for his own Lieutenant Governor candidacy.

Back came Mr. Buckley and Mr. Kelly with blistering denials. The end is not yet. Other Democratic leaders are frantically attempting to heal the split quickly.

Prison Inquiry

While fully-armed State Police were ready to quell possible further riots throughout the State, investigators continued "turning stones" and reading prison records to determine ways and means to prevent recurrence of outbreaks such as occurred late last week at the Concord Reformatory. Eugene M. McSweeney, State Commissioner of Public Safety, and Arthur T. Lyman, State Commissioner of Correction, were preparing reports for Governor Hurley.

Woman Presides

The man-ruled Massachusetts Senate witnessed tradition-breaking ceremony during the week as Senator Sybil H. Holmes, first and only woman ever elected to the Senate, shattered the long line of male presiding officers. For the first time, on Monday, she wielded the presiding officer's gavel turned over to her by Senator Samuel H. Wragg (R), President of the Senate when he was forced to leave the Senate chamber on business.

Police Salaries

Salary slashes for the State Police was the proposal of the Special 1937 Commission on Taxation and Public Expenditures after a thorough study of the State Department of Public Safety. To balance the pay cuts the commission proposed retirement at half-pay at 50 years of age.

Shipping

Boston Trade Opportunities in India Urged by U. S. Attorney at Calcutta

India attracted the eyes of Boston port interests this week. C. Grant Isaacs, U. S. Trade Commissioner at Calcutta, paid a visit to the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce in the Custom House Tower, to give out information about opportunities for developing trade between Boston and that country.

There is a market, he declared, for New England manufacturing machinery—especially in the textile industry, which is developing rapidly in India. Mill ends also are being shipped profitably from New England, together with miscellaneous leather goods—especially belting for machinery.

Protest Wool by Rail

Boston wool and port interests, together with A. F. of L. longshoremen, prepared to protest against plans for shipping 40,000 tons of wool from the Northwestern States to Boston this summer by rail instead of by sea—more than doubling the cost of hauling, as well as probably causing the lay-off of about 100 longshoremen here for some weeks. Wool producers in Idaho and Utah, it is charged, are being forced to consider rail shipment of their product by the activities of Harry Bridges, Pacific Coast labor leader, who in attempting to organize wool shearers has forbidden West Coast stevedores and teamsters to handle bags of wool not bearing a C. I. O. union label.

Summer Ships Due

Waterfront observers wondered if they had been hibernating for a month or so by mistake, when they caught sight of the Eastern Steamship Lines' summer steamers, New York and Boston, heading into East Boston drydocks. They learned the vessels are being put in service much earlier than usual on the New York-Boston run, to release the Acadia and Saint John for Bermuda cruises before taking up their summer service to Nova Scotia and Saint John, N. B.

Eventful Week in Labor

Beal Goes Back to Face Charges Herald-Traveler Signs Contract

In the field of labor relations, principal events in Massachusetts this week were the surrender of Fred E. Beal, former Lawrence labor leader, to North Carolina authorities after a nine-year flight from justice, and the signing of a second annual contract between the Boston Herald Traveler Corporation and the American Newspaper Guild.

Mr. Beal, who was arrested in Lawrence last month after a period that included a trip to Soviet Russia and later writing of articles denouncing Russian working conditions, waived rendition proceedings in this State and motored southward with his attorney, George E. Roewer of Boston.

He was placed in a Carolina jail on Thursday while pleas for clemency were being made by Mr. Roewer and Louis Waldman, attorney for a New York defense committee. He will remain in jail until and unless Gov. Clyde R. Hoey reduces his sentence or the Supreme Court grants a new trial.

The new contract for Herald-Traveler employees went into effect on St. Valentine's Day, and will remain in effect for another year. Applicable to 204 editorial workers and for the first time to 61 maintenance employees, it granted wage increases, dismissal notice up to six months and a five-day, 40-hour week.

The Guild also has contracts with the Boston Record, American and Globe, the latter expiring shortly. It has a unilateral statement of policy from the Transcript.

Czech Trade Pact Parley Continues; 'Hiatus' Denied

(Continued from Page 9)

tiations and international dickers have their black period. It is not at all unlike a Yankee horse trade, when both eager dealers have turned on their heels and declared that they haven't the faintest idea of swapping horses. Both are sticking to their "asking price" until the very last moment. But when that moment comes, things begin to move rapidly.

Viewed from the Czechoslovak side, the American concessions appear inadequate, and the Czech offers magnanimous. This state of affairs will doubtless continue until the "break"—and then the negotiations will either proceed to a triumphant conclusion or reach some nominal settlement.

EASTERN DOG CLUB 26th ANNUAL
DOG SHOW
FEB. 21-22. 9 A. M. to 10 P. M.
America's Canine Aristocrats. More than 1300 entries. More than 70 breeds. Obedience tests for trained dogs. Awards to hero dogs. Judging begins 11 A. M. Monday, 10 A. M. Tuesday.
Adm. $1.10, Children 55c, Tax Incl.
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HAMMOND ORGAN
for your church or home
4000 NOW IN USE
The ideal musical instrument for your home. Average pianists play it with ease. More than 1500 churches are satisfied owners. It is an appropriate gift to YOUR church.
No pipes, blower, tuning, or installation problems.
$1275 and up, delivered
Sold in Massachusetts and New Hampshire only by
M. Steinert & Sons
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162 Boylston Street
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Amusements

BOSTON

SOUTH STATION
Now! Hailed by the critics as one of the greatest films! "THE RIVER"
THE DRAMA OF THE MIGHTY MISSISSIPPI!
"One of the Finest Films ever made" — N.Y. TIMES
"Belongs among the Epics" — Academy Award material" — WINCHELL
"Startling photography" — Sweeping Scope" — TIME MAGAZINE
"Magnificent — You cannot afford to miss it" — N.Y. HERALD-TRIBUNE
2½ HOURS SHORT SUBJECTS • 3 NEWSREELS

His First Full Length Feature!
WALT DISNEY'S Snow White and the SEVEN DWARFS
On Stage "Rhapsody in Rhythm"
KEITH MEMORIAL
2nd Week!

STATE ORPHEUM
2—M-G-M Productions—2
BAD MAN OF BRIMSTONE
Starring WALLACE BEERY
Also! "PARADISE FOR THREE"

JORDAN HALL, SUNDAY 8:15
MAJOR JOHN A. WARNER
PEGGY STUART
Guest Pianists
The STATE SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA
Alexander Thiede Conducting
25c WPA Federal Music Project 40c

EXETER ST. THEATRE
Showing Through Wednesday
Jeanette MacDonald and Allan Jones
"THE FIREFLY"
Also Short Subjects

SYMPHONY HALL—COM. 1492
MONDAY 8:15—TUES. 3
C. P. E. BACH, Orchestral Concerto
MOZART—Violin Concerto
ORLANDO BARERA, Soloist
RAVEL—"Mother Goose" and "BOLERO"
Boston Symphony ORCHESTRA
SERGE KOUSSEVITZKY CONDUCTOR
FRI., FEB. 25 — SAT., FEB. 26
Soloist, PAUL HINDEMITH

SYMPHONY HALL
Next Fri. Eve., Feb. 25, at 8:15
FESTIVAL OF COLLEGE GLEE CLUBS
Dr. Archibald Davison, Guest Conductor
B. U. — St. Joseph
Bowdoin — Trinity
Clark — U. of Vt.
Colby — Wesleyan
Conn. State — Williams
M. I. T. — Worcester Tech
R. I. State — Yale
Tickets: $2.50, $2, $1.50, $1, tax exempt. Now on Sale at Symphony Hall

Anita Davis-Chase Announces
Jordan Hall Thurs. Eve., Feb. 24, at 8:30
CHAMBER ORCHESTRA
CONDUCTED BY
BERNARD ZIGHERA
—SOLOISTS—
JESUS SANROMA, Pianist
WILLIAM KROLL, Violinist
LEON BARZIN, Violist
Tickets at Box Office—$1.10, $1.65, $2.20, $2.75

NEWTON, MASS.
PARAMOUNT THEATER
Mon., Tues., Wed. Joel McCrea in WELLS FARGO Also LOVE ON TOAST
Thurs., Fri., Sat. Winchell-Bernie LOVE AND HISSES Also ADVENTUROUS BLONDE

NEW YORK CITY
"The funniest show of the year."—LIFE
ED WYNN in the New Musical Hit
HOORAY FOR WHAT!
ALVIN, W. 52nd St. Evs. 8:40
Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:40

JOHN GOLDEN presents
GERTRUDE LAWRENCE in SUSAN AND GOD
A comedy by RACHEL CROTHERS
PLYMOUTH Thea., 45th St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:40
Mats. Tues., Thurs., Sat., 2:40

GUTHRIE McCLINTIC presents
THE STAR-WAGON
A new play by MAXWELL ANDERSON
BURGESS MEREDITH ● LILLIAN GISH
EMPIRE, Broadway and 40th St.
Evs. 8:40. Mats. Wed. and Sat. 2:40

3 Mats. Weekly Wed., Thurs. & Sat.
Prof. Monday Eve.
9TH MONTH! Most discussed play in N. Y. "Deeply moving, perfectly acted."—George Aiken
Many Mansions
Alexander KIRKLAND—Piers CAMPBELL
48th St. Thea., W. of B'way. Lac. 4-6377. Evgs. 8:40
Matinee Washington's B'day, Tues. (Feb. 22)

Legislative Mills Speeded With 2,168 Bills Scheduled

(Continued from Page 9)

Massachusetts cities and towns to tax Federal housing projects.

Significance: The legislation cleared up a debatable point in the bill passed in 1936. However, even now there is considerable doubt as to the power of the municipalities to tax these projects.

Action: Signed a bill allowing Berkshire County Commissioners to appropriate up to $10,000 annually for recreational advertising.

Significance: The Commissioners will match a fund raised by private contributions.

Action: Signed a bill providing for the issuance of a proclamation by the Governor in connection with the Patriots' Day celebration on April 19.

Significance: The legislation was established as an emergency to affect the 1938 celebration.

Action: Signed a bill allowing cities and towns to borrow money to participate in WPA projects.

Significance: The expiration of similar legislation in 1937 prevented municipalities which had reached the limit of their borrowing capacity from continuing their participation in WPA work.

The House

Action: Accepted an adverse report on legislation to abolish capital punishment or to establish life imprisonment as an alternate penalty for first degree murder.

Significance: The proponents of capital punishment abolition failed in their drive for a roll call vote on this annual proposal.

Action: Accepted an adverse report on a bill making women eligible for jury service.

Significance: Women supporters of the proposal had announced they would consider such service a privilege.

Action: Passed to be engrossed a bill extending to July 1, 1939, the opportunity for cities and towns to borrow money from the State against tax titles.

Significance: The original legislation, passed in 1933, was adopted to provide relief for hard pressed communities during the economic recession. The life of the Act had been extended once but would have run out on July 1, 1938. The cities and towns have found the Act of particular benefit in keeping tax rates down.

Actions: Accepted, with the Senate, an adverse report on legislation under which municipalities would be reimbursed by the State for loss of taxes on buildings owned by the Commonwealth and used as residences by institution employees.

Significance: Several communities claim the State should make such reimbursements because taxable property has been withdrawn from local lists.

Action: Accepted, with the Senate, an adverse report on a bill to define as manslaughter a fatality resulting from drunken driving.

Significance: Representative Roland D. Sawyer (D) of Ware filed the bill after Judge John E. Swift of the Superior Court acquitted the driver of manslaughter charges on grounds that he was too drunk to know what he was doing.

Action: Accepted an adverse report on legislation to waive age limits for veterans in connection with Civil Service positions.

Significance: War veterans, at present, have an almost complete monopoly on Civil Service positions through various preferential arrangements.

Action: Passed to be engrossed a bill suspending until April 1, 1939, the law prohibiting employment of women in the textile industry after 6 p. m.

Significance: The law was first suspended in 1933 to allow the working of two shifts to provide additional employment. The law has been suspended annually since to meet competitive conditions in other sections of the nation.

Action: Overturned an adverse report on legislation to force retail stores and other establishments to remain closed all day on Patriot's Day, April 19; Columbus Day, Oct. 12, and Armistice Day, Nov. 11.

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Invitations ● Announcements
At Homes ● Bridal Stationery
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Young Details in Rayon Boucle
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Look young and slender in this 3-piece knitted suit of rayon boucle. The high neck slip-on with half-sleeves, tie and frilly jabot has slenderizing ribbing. The skirt is nicely tailored and is zipper fastened. The cardigan boasts a novelty stitch around the collar and down the front giving a tuxedo effect. Sizes 36 to 42. Colors in group: peacock, dusty rose, romance blue, navy. $10.95.
WOMEN'S SPORT SHOP — FIFTH FLOOR

Inactive Issues on the New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 2,000,000
Previous day 762,970
1938 volume to date 32,534,582
1937 volume to date 97,482,886

Moderate Gains In Stock Market In Quiet Session

NEW YORK, Feb. 19 (AP)—Feeble but persistent recovery inclinations were exhibited by leading stocks in today's brief market.

In one of the slowest sessions since last September, gains running to a point or so predominated at the close. There was a handful up to 2 to 3.

Oils, coppers and specialties were principally favored, while most steels, utilities and rails were unable to get out of a fractional range.

Slackness of dealings was attributed partly to the fact many traders took an early departure for a holiday, planning to skip Monday's session. Tuesday the exchange will recess in observance of Washington's birthday.

The complexity of European affairs, including the scheduled Hitler speech tomorrow, also put brakes on speculative ardor.

With the ticker tape barely moving throughout, transfers for the two hours approximated 300,000 shares.

Bonds Irregular

The bond market was mixed today in light trading, but the majority of changes were on the upside.

Rails generally were little changed, communications were off slightly and some utilities were higher. Industrials were generally firm to fractionally higher. The foreign dollar list showed slight gains. U. S. Treasuries were mixed.

National Steel 4s gained around a point under brisk trading before noon. Norfolk & Southern certificate 5s and Maine entral 4½s gained a point or better. Atlanta & Charlotte Air Line 5s and Erie & Jersey 6s were down several points. Both are usually inactive, and the turnover today was small.

Fractional gains were registered by American & Foreign Power 5s, American Water Works 6s, McKesson & Robbins 5½s, Pennsylvania General 4½s, and Youngstown Sheet & Tube 4s.

Small losses were shown by American Telephone 4¼s, International Paper 5s, National Dairy 3¾s and Western Union 5s.

Treasury issues showed changes ranging from 4-32 loss to 3-32 gain. Among foreigns, loans of Budapest and Buenos Aires were off 1 to 2.

NEW YORK, Feb. 19 (AP)—The curb market was mixed today with light trading. Mid-morning gainers of a point or more included Aluminum Co. of America, Apex Electric, Cities Service $7 preferred, Pittsburgh Plate Glass and Pittsburgh and Lake Erie.

Sherwin Williams was down a point and Jones & Laughlin Steel nearly 2.

Fractional losers included American Gas, Consolidated Copper Mines, Cord Corp., and International Petroleum.

Pantepec Oil was down slightly in fairly active trading.

United Light, Power Registers With SEC Under Holding Act

WASHINGTON (AP)—The registration of the United Light & Power Company with the Securities and Exchange Commission increased to $5.775.000.000 the total of assets of utilities registered under the Holding Company Act.

William O. Douglas, chairman of the S. E. C., hailed the registration of the $570,540,000 holding company as "an important contribution" toward progress in the utility industry.

The company has 64 subsidiaries in the East, South and Mid West.

Also registering with the commission were United Light and Railways Company and Continental Gas and Electric Corporation, both of Delaware, subsidiaries of United Light and Power. American Light and Traction Company, another subsidiary, registered nearly a year ago.

Mr. Douglas, commenting on the registration of United Light and Power, said:

"Another major public utility system has chosen the course of co-operation. Naturally, the commission is pleased that the company has taken this step."

About 37 per cent of the utility industry's total assets are now registered, officials said.

Foreign Exchange Rates

12 noon, Feb. 19

Current quotations of foreign exchange compare with the last previous figures as follows:

	Europe		
Sterling:	Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Demand	$5.01¾	$5.03⅛	$4.2397
Cables	5.01⅞	5.03¼	4.2397
Grance—franc	.0328⅛	.0329¾	‡
Belgium—belga	.1706½	.1703⅛	.1695
Switz'l'd—franc	.2325	.2330	‡
Italy—lira	.0526⅛	.0626¼	.0526
Germany—mark	.4048	.4057	.4033
Holland—gulder	.5698	.5615	‡
Sweden—krona	.2588	.2595	.4537
Norway—krone	.2522	.2530	.4537
Denmark—krone	.2241	.2248	.4537
Spain—peseta	†	†	.3267
Greece—drachma	.0092¾	.0092½	.0220
Austria—schill'g	.1902	.1900	.2382
Cz'ch'vis—crown	.0252¾	.0261½	‡
Finland—finn'k	.0220	.0220	.0646
Hungary—pengo	.1905	.1850	.2961
Poland—zloty	.1902	.1902	.1899
Port'gal—escudo	.0457¾	.0455⅝	.0748
Roumania—leu	.0075	.0075	.0101
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0236	.0235	.0296
	South America		
Argentine—peso‡	.2650	.2650	.7187
Brazil—milreis‡	.0590	.0590	.2025
Chile—peso‡	.0375	.0376	.3060
Peru—sol	.2450	.2450	.4740
Uruguay—peso	.4600‡	.4600‡	1.7510
	Far East		
Japan—yen	.2908	.2910	.8440
India—rupee	.3805	.3805	.6180
Java—florin	.5429	.5429	.6806
Hong Kong—dol	.3150	.3155	*
Shanghai—dol	.2965x	.2965x	*
Str Stimnts—dol	.5906	.5906	.9613
Phil Islnds—peso	.4962½	.4962½	.5000
	Canada		
Canada—dollar	1.0003	1.0006	1.0031

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. †Not quoted. ‡Free market. §Parity changed; new value not yet determined. ¶Paper rate. xNominal.

May Abandon 32-Mile Line

WASHINGTON (AP)—An interstate Commerce Commission examiner recommended that the Minneapolis, Red Lake & Manitoba Railway Company be permitted to abandon its entire line of railway, running from Bemidji to Redby, a distance of 32.35 miles, in Beltrami County, Minn.

1938 High	1938 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
38⅞	36¼	Abbott Lab (1.60a)	2	37½	37½	37½	Feb 18
52	36	Acme Stl (4)	2	40	40	40	Feb 15
10⅜	8¼	Adams Exp (.60g)	2	9½	9½	9½	
20¾	19	Adams-Millis (2a)	1	20½	20½	20½	
23	19½	Addressog (1.40)	2	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	+ ½
1⅞	1⅝	Advance Rumely	6	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	Feb 16
58¼	45½	Air Reduction (1a)	10	52	50	52	+2¼
1¼	1	Air-Way El Appl	8	1⅛	1	1⅛	+ ⅛
13⅜	10⅝	Alas Juneau (.80a)	10	12	11¾	11¾	— ¼
1⅝	1¼	Alleghany Corp	2	1¼	1¼	1¼	
17⅜	12	Alleghany pf xw	1	12	12	12	Feb 9
17⅞	11¼	Alleghany pf$30ww	4	13½	13½	13½	+ ½
17¼	12	Alleghany pf$40ww	1	12½	12½	12⅝	Feb 17
17½	13½	Alleghany pr pf	1	14¾	14¾	14⅝	Feb 17
21¾	15½	Allegheny Steel	3	17¼	17	17¼	+ ⅝
11⅝	7½	Allen Industries	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	Feb 17
9⅞	7½	Allied Chem&Dye (6a)	1	164	164	164	+1
176½	154½	Al Chem&Dye (6a)	1	164	164	164	+1
9⅝	8	Allied Kid (1)	9	8½	8	8	Feb 18
14⅜	11	Allied Mills (2g)	2	13⅞	13½	13½	— ¼
9⅞	6½	Allied Mills	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
53½	42	Allied St pf (5)	1	45	45	45	Feb 15
51¾	38	Allis-Ch Mfg (⅝e)	21	44¼	43¼	44¼	+ ½
15¼	11¾	Alpha P Cem (1)	1	13	13	13	Feb 16
3⅜	2½	Amal Leather	6	2⅝	2½	2½	Feb 18
24	18¼	Amal Leath pf	1	19	19	19	Feb 18
68½	57	Amerada Corp (2)	6	70½	69	70½	+3¼
66	55	Am Ag Ch Del (7½g)	2	55	55	55	Feb 5
15⅞	11	Am Bk Note (¼e)	2	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅛
42½	30⅝	Am Bk Shoe (3.40g)	6	40	38	40	+2½
87	70¾	Am Can (4)	10	87	85½	85¾	Feb 18
167	163	Am Can pf (7)	1	165	165	165	Feb 15
27½	19½	Am Car&Fdy (¼g)	4	23½	23	23½	‖+1¼
50	37	Am Car&F pf (4g)	1	41¾	41¾	41¼	Feb 18
17⅝	12½	Am Ch & Cab (¼e)	4	14¾	14¾	14⅝	+ ¼
100½	89½	Am Ch&Chl pf (5)	1	89½	89½	89½	Feb 18
102½	95	Am Chicle (4a)	1	102½	102½	102½	Feb 17
8	6	Am Colortype	4	7¾	7⅞	7¾	+1½
13¾	10½	Am Com Alco (½g)	2	12¼	12¼	12¼	— ¼
16⅜	13¼	Am Crystal S (½e)	1	14½	14	14½	+ ⅛
4¾	3⅜	Am Encaus Tiling	5	4	4	4	Feb 18
6½	5	Am European	1	5	5	5	Feb 3
4⅜	3	Am & Foreign Pow	8	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	+ ⅛
19	12	Am & F P $6 pf	4	16½	15½	16⅜	+1⅜
24	16⅜	Am & F P $7 pf	4	20½	18¼	20½	+2¼
21¾	15½	Am & F P 2 pf	2	9½	9	9½	+ ⅝
12	10	Am-Hawaii SS (1a)	2	11	11	11	Feb 18
4⅜	3	Am Hide&Leather	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	+ ⅛
26	20	Am Hide & L pf (3)	2	22	21⅞	22	Feb 18
37¾	33⅞	Am Home Pr (2.40)	2	35⅞	35⅝	35⅞	Feb 15
2	1⅜	Am Ice	4	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
16½	15½	Am Ice pf (2½g)	2	16½	15¼	16½	Feb 7
7⅞	5¾	Am International	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	
23¼	16⅞	Am Locomotive	10	21¾	21	21¾	+1¼
74½	56	Am Locom pf (7g)	3	61	60⅜	61	+1½
14½	12⅜	Am M & Fdy (.20e)	4	13	13	13	— ⅜
4¼	3¼	Am M & T Shares	3	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	Feb 18
38¾	29	Am Metal (3g)	6	33¼	33	33	Feb 18
104	103	Am Met 6% pf (6)	2	103	103	103	Jan 31
7½	4	Am Pow & Lt	9	4⅞	4⅝	4¾	
40½	26	Am P & L $6pf(5⅝g)	7	30	29¾	30	+1
33	22	AmP&L$5pf(4.68¾g)	6	25¾	25	25¾	+ ¾
13⅞	11⅛	Am Rad&St S (.60)	3	13⅜	13	13⅜	+ ¼
22⅞	17¼	Am Roll Mill	16	19½	19½	19½	+ ⅜
78	66	Am Roll M pf (4½)	2	72	72	72	
20⅞	17	Am Safety Raz (2)	1	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	Feb 18
14¼	10	Am Seating (1¼g)	1	11	11	11	Feb 18
56¾	44¼	Am Sm&R (¾e)	22	50¾	49½	50½	+ ⅝
131	121	Am Sm&R pf (7)	2	122¾	122¾	122¾	+1¾
51¾	50½	Am Snuff Co (3a)	1	50½	50½	50½	Feb 18
34¾	22⅝	Am Stl Fdrs (¼e)	19	28¼	27	28¼	+1
11⅜	8¼	Am Stores	1	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	Feb 18
31	25	Am Sugar Ref (2)	1	30	30	30	Feb 17
112	108½	Am Sugar pf (7)	1	110	110	110	Feb 15
18½	17	Am Sumat Tob (1a)	1	17¾	17¾	17¾	Feb 16
149¾	127½	Am Tel & Tel (9)	2	137¾	136⅞	137¾	+ ¾
71	60¾	Am Tobacco (5)	5	63	62¾	63	Feb 15
72¾	63½	Am Tob B (5)	3	65⅜	65	65	— ½
139⅝	138¾	Am Tob pf (6)	1	138¾	138¾	138¾	— ¼
7⅞	5½	Am Type Fdrs	1	6	6	6	
13½	8¾	Am Wat Wks	5	9¼	9⅛	9¼	+ ⅛
86	76	Am W W 1 pf (6)	1	76¾	76¾	76¾	Feb 18
5⅜	4	Am Woolen	4	5½	5¼	5½	+ ¼
35½	27	Am Wool pf	3	35¼	35	35¼	+ ¾
8½	4¾	Am Zinc L&S	2	7⅛	7	7⅛	— ⅛
40	34	Am Zinc pr pf(2½g)	2	37½	37½	37½	Jan '
36¾	27¾	Anaconda (1¾g)	78	33⅛	32¼	33	+ ¾
50	36	Anacon W & C	1	40	39½	39½	Feb 18
18	15⅛	Andes Cop Stl(.60a)	2	17¼	17	17¼	+ ⅛
19	12½	Andes Copper (½g)	3	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	Feb 18
		A P W Paper	6	5	3⅞	5	Dec 31
30¼	25¾	Arch-Dan-M (½e)	1	29	29	29	Feb 16
100½	95	Armour Del pf (7)	1	98¾	98½	98⅝	Feb 15
6⅞	5½	Armour Ill (.70g)	1	6¼	6	6	
72	58	Arm Ill pr pf (6)	2	60	60	60	
94½	90	Arm Ill pf (7)	1	94½	94½	94½	Jan 31
39	30¼	Armstrong Crk (¼e)	3	32½	32¼	32¼	— ⅛
7½	6⅛	Arnold Const (¼e)	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	Feb 18
5⅛	3¼	Artloom Corp	1	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞	Feb 18
8⅝	6¾	Assd Dry Goods	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
69	66	Assd D Gd 1 pf (6)	1	66	66	66	Feb 7
		Assd D Gd 2 pf (7g)	1	83¼	83¼	83¼	Nov 23
35	32	Associates Inv (3a)	1	33	33	33	Feb 17
42	32	Atch T&SF (2g)	11	36¼	35⅛	36¼	+ ¾
72	60½	Atch T&SF pf (5)	5	64½	63	64½	— ⅜
27⅜	20¼	Atl Cst Line (1½g)	3	23	22⅞	23	+ ¼
7¾	5⅝	Atl G & W Indies	1	7	7	7	Feb 17
14½	9	Atl G & W Ip pf	1	12	12	12	Feb 17
23⅜	20	Atl Refining (3)	19	23	23¼	23	+ ⅜
107	104¼	Atl Refining pf (4)	2	105¾	105½	105½	Feb 18
9⅞	7¼	Atlas Corp (.80)	6	7¾	7⅝	7¾	Feb 18
43	39½	Atlas Corp pf (3)	1	40	40	40	Feb 11
48	42	Atlas Pow (½e)	1	43	43	43	Feb 11
7⅜	4⅞	Atlas Tack (½g)	2	6	6	6	Feb 17
6½	3¼	Auburn Auto	7	4¾	4⅜	4⅜	Feb 18
3½	2¼	Austin Nichols	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	Feb 4
4⅜	3½	Aviation Corp	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	+ ⅛
		B					
9¾	7⅜	Bald Loco ct	12	9⅜	9⅛	9⅜	+ ⅛
10⅞	7¼	Balt & Ohio	8	9⅛	9¼	9⅛	+ ⅛
13¾	9½	Bangor & Aro	1	11	11	11	— ½
33	30	Bangor & Ar (2½)	1	31	31	31	Feb 14
18	14⅛	Barber Co (1g)	1	17	17	17	+ ⅛
10½	8	Barker Bros (¾g)	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	
16⅛	13	Barnsdall Oil (1)	34	15¼	15	15⅛	+ ⅜
12⅞	10½	Bayuk Cigar (¾a)	1	11½	11½	11½	— ⅜
17⅞	15¼	Beatrice Cream(1a)	2	17	16⅞	16⅝	Feb 17
96½	92½	Beat Crm pf ww(5)	1	92½	92½	92½	Feb 4
103½	97	Beech-Nut Pk (4a)	1	103½	103½	103½	Feb 18
8⅝	7¼	Belding-Hem (¼e)	4	8	7⅞	7⅞	Feb 18
83	82	Belg N R pf (3.27g)	8	82	82	82	Feb 16
14⅞	10⅞	Bendix Aviat (1)	2	12½	12¾	12½	+ ¼
18½	16⅜	Benef Ind Ln (2g)	4	18½	18½	18½	Feb 18
38½	29	Best & Co (2½a)	3	38	37½	37½	Feb 18
65⅞	56½	Beth Steel	30	56⅞	55¾	56	
16½	14½	Beth Stl 5% pf (1)	2	15	14⅝	14⅝	Feb 18
98½	89½	Beth Stl 7% pf (7)	1	92	92	92	Feb 18
28	20¼	Bigelow-Sanf	1	23	23	23	Feb 18
17⅞	12¼	Black & Decker (1)	2	15	15	15	+ ¼
14	11⅛	Blaw-Knox (1.20g)	3	12¾	12½	12¾	+ ⅛
35½	25⅞	Boeing Air (.40g)	1	28	28	28	+ ½
30	23½	Bohn Al&Brass(4g)	2	26⅝	26¼	26¼	Feb 18
13⅞	12½	Bond Strs (1.60)	15	12¾	12¾	12¾	Feb 17
19⅝	17½	Borden Co (1.60)	2	17⅞	17¾	17¾	
28½	21½	Borg-Warner (2a)	5	24¼	23¾	24¼	+ ½
4¾	3⅜	Boston & Maine	4	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	Feb 18
22¼	16¾	Bower Roll Br ½e)	3	18	17¾	18	Feb 16
10⅞	7⅞	Bridgprt Br (¾g)	10	9¼	9	9¼	— ⅛
26¼	19¾	Briggs Mfg (6g)	4	23½	23¾	23½	+ ¼
30½	23	Briggs&Stratt (2½g)	1	24	24	24	Feb 14
34	28	Bristol-Myers(2.40)	1	30½	30½	30½	
2¾	1¾	Bklyn & Qu Trans	1	2	2	2	Feb 16
9¾	6⅝	Bklyn&Q Trans pf	4	8¾	8¼	8¼	Feb 18
13⅜	8⅝	Bkly-Man Tr	1	11	11	11	
37	25½	Bklyn-M Tr pf (6)	2	33½	32	32	Feb 18
21½	14½	Bklyn Un Gas	1	16⅝	16⅜	16⅜	— ⅜
41	36	Brown Shoe (3)	1	39	39	39	Feb 9
10	7⅝	Brunswk Balke(1g)	3	8¾	8¼	8¼	+ ⅛
9¾	7½	Bucyrus-Erie (¾g)	5	8⅜	8	8⅜	— ⅜
6⅝	4½	Budd Mfg	1	5½	5½	5½	
5⅝	3⅜	Budd Wheel (.20g)	4	4½	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
20	15½	Bullard Co (¾e)	1	18½	18⅛	18½	— ⅜
31½	24½	Bulova Watch (4)	6	28¾	28	28	Feb 18
8½	7	Burling Mills (1)	2	7½	7½	7½	
20¼	16¼	Burr Add M (.20e)	2	17⅞	17¾	17⅞	— ⅛
3½	2	Bush Terminal	2	2½	2½	2½	Feb 16
11	7	Bush Term 7% deb	2	8	8	8	Feb 17
8½	6⅞	Butler Bros (.60)	1	8	8	8	+ ⅛
20⅞	19·	Butler Bros pf(1½)	1	20	20	20	
4⅝	3	Butte Cop & Z (.10g)	2	3½	3½	3½	Feb 18
11⅜	8⅝	Byers (A M) Co	1	9¾	9¾	9¾	Feb 18
19¾	15½	Byron Jackson (½e)	1	18¼	18¼	18¼	+ ¼
		C					
24½	19	Calif Pack (1½a)	2	22	22	22	
49¼	49¼	Calif Pack pf(2½)	1	49¼	49¼	49¼	Feb 18
2½	1½	Callahan Z-Lead	3	2	2	2	+ ⅛
10¼	6⅞	Calumet&Hec(1.10g)	6	8¾	8¼	8¾	+ ⅛
15¾	10	Campbell Wyant(1)	10	14½	13½	13½	
19¼	13½	Can Dry G Ale	12	18¾	18¼	18¾	+ ⅝
8⅜	6¾	Canad Pacific	3	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	
36	29	Cannon Mills (½g)	1	34	34	34	Feb 14
6⅞	4⅞	Capital Ad A (½g)	1	6⅝	6⅜	6⅝	+ ⅛
18	15½	Carpenter Stl(1.80g)	1	16½	16½	16⅜	Feb 18
4½	2½	Carriers&Gn (.35g)	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	Feb 18
97⅛	79	Case (J I) Co (6g)	3	93	92½	93	+ ½
55½	39¼	Caterpil Trac (½e)	6	46	46	46	—1
102¼	100⅛	Caterp Trac pf (5)	1	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝	+ ⅝
18⅞	14	Celanese Corp	3	16½	16	16⅛	+ ⅛
94	92	Celanese pr pf (7)	1	94	94	94	Jan 12
28	18	Celotex Cp (1.20g)	2	22⅞	22½	22½	Feb 18
28	26	Cent Aguirre (2.38g)	1	27¾	27¾	27¾	
4½	3¼	Cent Foundry	2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
11	9¼	Cent R R N J	1	10	10	10	Feb 16
8¼	6	Cent Vio Sug (½g)	2	7¼	7¼	7¼	Feb 8
5½	4¼	CenturyRibM(.10e)	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	Feb 8
46½	35½	Cerro de Pas (1e)	2	40	40	40	+1
8⅜	6	Certain-teed Prod	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	+ ¼
30½	27	Champ P&F (¼e)	1	28½	28½	28½	Feb 17
12¼	7¼	Checker Cab	1	10	10	10	Feb 8
38½	21½	Ches & Ohio (1⅜e)	3	23	23	23	
89	86	Ches & Ohio pf (4)	1	88	88	88	Feb 9
44½	37¼	Ches Corp (2a)	5	41	40	40	Feb 18
1¼	⅝	Chi & E Ill	1	1	1	1	Feb 2
3⅝	2⅜	Chi & E Ill pf	3	2½	2⅜	3⅜	Feb 3
1¾	1	Chi & N West	4	1⅜	1¼	1¼	— ⅛
1	1	Chi & N West pf	1	3½	3½	3½	— ½
4⅜	3	Chi Grt West	2	⅝	⅝	⅝	
1¼	⅝	Chi Grt W pf	2	4⅝	4⅛	4⅜	Feb 16
14	11	Chi Mail Or (⅛e)	1	13	13	13	+ ⅛
1	⅝	Chi M St P & P	2	⅝	⅝	⅝	+ ⅛
1⅜	1¼	Chi M St P & P pf	17	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	Feb 17
12⅜	9⅝	Chi Pneu Tool	2	10⅝	10½	10⅝	— ⅛
32½	27	Chi Pneu T cv pf (3)	1	27	27	27	Feb 9
1¼	⅛	Chi Rk Is & Pac	1	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	Feb 14
3⅛	1½	C B I & Pac 6% pf	2	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	Feb 16
2¾	1¼	C B I & Pac 7% pf	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	Feb 18
13⅝	9¼	Chi Yell-Cab (1½g)	1	10	10	10	Feb 18
16⅜	13⅜	Chick Cot Oil (¼e)	4	16¾	16½	16¾	Feb 18
5½	3⅝	Childs Co	8	5⅝	5	5	Feb 18
63¼	46⅞	Chrysler Corp (10g)	36	56	54⅞	56	+ ⅝
13½	11½	City Ice & Fuel (2)	2	11½	11½	11½	— ½
3⅝	2½	City Stores	1	3	3	3	Feb 17

1938 High	1938 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
24	17½	Clark Equip	2	19	19	19	Feb 18
26½	19⅝	Clev Graph B(2.80g)	8	22½	21½	21½	Feb 18
40⅜	33½	Climax Moly (1.70g)	7	38⅛	38⅛	38¼	+ ⅛
15½	13½	Cluett Peabody (1)	16	15½	15	15	Feb 18
129	112	Coca-Cola (3a)	9	121	120	120	Feb 18
59	58	Coca-Cola A (3)	8	58½	58½	58½	Feb 18
11⅞	8½	Colgate-Palm P	16	8⅞	8¾	8⅞	
95½	87½	Colgate-Pm-P pf (6)	1	87½	87½	87½	Feb 11
27⅜	20½	Coll & Alk (½e)	1	24	24	24	Feb 18
20	15	Col Fuel & Iron (1g)	8	16⅜	15⅞	15⅞	Feb 18
22¼	17⅜	Colm Bdcst A (.40e)	3	18⅜	18¾	18¾	— ⅜
21¼	17½	Colm Bdcst B (.40e)	1	19	19	19	Feb 18
9⅜	6⅝	Colum G&El (.45g)	6	7⅞	7½	7¼	+ ⅛
79	68	Colum G & E pf A(6)	1	68	68	68	Feb 16
15½	11⅝	Colum Pict vtc (1)	1	13¾	13⅜	13¾	Feb 18
32	30	Colum Pict pf (3½)	1	32½	32½	32½	+ ½
76	62¼	Colum Carbon (4)	3	68⅝	68	68	Feb 18
38¾	31⅛	Coml Credit (4a)	2	34¾	34¼	34¾	+ ¼
88	88	Coml Cred pf (4¼)	1	88	88	88	Feb 18
44¾	36	Coml Invest Trs (4a)	14	40⅛	39½	39½	Feb 18
90¾	93	Com In T ev pf(4¼)	2	96	96	96	Feb 18
10	7⅜	Comml Solvents (.60)	10	8½	8¼	8½	+ ⅛
2	1½	Comwith & South	21	1½	1½	1½	
42¼	30	Com&South pf (¾k)	2	33	33	33	Feb 18
27⅜	22¾	Comwith Ed (1¼)	5	24½	24½	24½	
7½	6	Conde Nast	3	6	6	6	Feb 7
24½	20½	Congoleum-N (¼e)	5	22⅛	22¼	22½	Feb 18
8	7¼	Congress Cigar (1g)	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	Feb 7
19½	13¾	Consol Aircr (½g)	4	15⅜	15¼	15⅜	+ ⅛
8	6½	Consol Cigar (¾e)	2	7	7	7	Feb 18
25½	20¼	Consol Edison (½e)	10	21½	21	21½	+ ⅛
96½	90	Consol Ed pf (5)	1	91½	91½	91½	— ¼
1⅞	1¼	Consol Film Ind	2	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
6⅞	5¼	Consol Film pf (½g)	2	5½	5½	5½	— ⅛
5¾	4½	Consol Laundries	3	4½	4⅜	4⅜	Feb 18
10½	8½	Consol Oil (.80)	30	9½	9¼	9½	+ ¼
		Consol Oil $5 pf (5)	1	100	100	100	Dec 24
		Consol RR Cuba pf	8	6¼	5⅝	5⅝	Feb 17
7½	3⅞	Consol Textile	6	⅜	⅜	⅜	
5⅜	3⅜	Consol'n Coal	2	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	+ ⅛
22	13½	Consol'n Coal pf	2	16	16	16	Feb 10
86½	83⅝	Consum Pw pf (4½)	3	85	84	84

Business and Industry

Coffers of RFC Opened to Businesses With Right Collateral

Commerce and Finance

Unemployment Drive Is Planned By Czechoslovakia

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PRAGUE—Czechoslovak exports have increased by 100 per cent since 1933, foreign trade as a whole has gone up in value from 16,000,000,000 crowns (about £106,000,000) to 23,000,000,000 crowns, and tax receipts are up by 1,000,000,000 crowns. Unemployment has decreased since 1931 by 350,000.

The main object of Czechoslovak economic and social policy in 1938, Dr. Jaromier Necas, Minister of Social Welfare, said recently, is to reduce still more the unemployment figure which now stands round about 700,000.

The chief methods to be employed, he stated, are to be the encouragement of exports and of private building; the promotion of public works; preparations for internal colonization; the introduction of measures for the stimulation of industrial and rural production; and the raising of the level of consumption, particularly among the poorer paid workers.

The most important point of the program is felt by the Government to be the raising of the level of consumption. The present economic improvement, it is believed, can only have a permanent character if the purchasing power of the masses is increased through higher wages.

"Low wages and incomes," Dr. Necas said, "are a hindrance to economic improvement."

The public works program, it is understood, will result chiefly from a speeding-up of the road building plan. All taxes paid by motorists are in future to be devoted solely to the Roads Fund, and extra contributions are also to be received from the State.

Special attention is to be paid to the reconstruction work now in progress on the four Czechoslovak highways which provide links in the international system planned in 1933. One of these runs the whole length of the country from west to east, while the others form sections of the routes Dresden-Prague-Vienna, Warsaw, Brno-Vienna and Warsaw-Budapest.

Other plans include the construction of new airdromes and the continuation of electrification schemes.

'Little Business' Forming in Groups To Exert Influence

CHARLESTON, W. Va., (AP)—Two groups of "little fellows"—both conceived as the result of President Roosevelt's recent conference with small business men—are organizing forces with a view toward greater expression of their opinions on business and government.

Five West Virginians, incorporators of "Little Business, Inc.," announced they had received a charter and described their organization as "non-profit and non-political."

It was founded, they said, "for the purpose of maintaining and perpetuating sound economic business principles in relation to the several governments of these United States."

"Little Business, Inc.," proposes to function through separate units and E. W. Cummings of Princeton, W. Va., one of the incororators, said he anticipated 200 of these community units would be functioning soon.

Dewitt M. Emery of Akron, Ohio, who describes himself as "probably the largest little business man in the country," — he's six feet, six inches tall—is president of the National Small Business Men's Association.

He told a group of Pittsburgh executives at an organization meeting of the local unit that "the little business men's conference at Washington was a blunder on the part of the New Deal and the best thing that could have happened to little business men," because:

"If nothing else, it focused their attention on the need for organization."

He said his organization is increasing by leaps and bounds" and likely would hold a national convention in the spring.

Cocoa Burning on Gold Coast Advances Prices

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Advances of 50 to 57 points were recorded for cocoa prices during the week ended February 18. Featuring the week's news was the cabled report of the actual burning of cocoa on the Gold Coast of West Africa. Further reports stated that bonfires of cocoa were burning throughout the Gold Coast provinces.

The chief statistical development of the week was the report that total Gold Coast exports from February 1 to Feb. 15 were only 1,613 tons compared with 23,296 tons in the same period of February 1937. Total shipments from the beginning of the crop year to date approximate one-fourth of the total in the similar period of last season.

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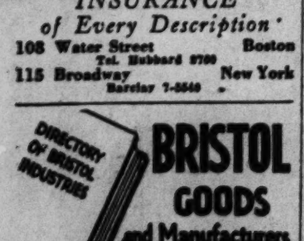
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RFC Offers $1,500,000,000 As Loans to U. S. Business

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Roosevelt Administration, loosening Reconstruction Finance Corporation purse strings that had been tightened last October, has offered $1,500,000,000 worth of loans to business men.

The action resulted from the current economic depression.

"It is my wish," President Roosevelt wrote to Jesse H. Jones, chairman of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, "that you make credit available to all deserving borrowers to which you are authorized to lend, especially loans that will maintain or increase employment."

Mr. Jones explained that this meant industry, railroads and banks, although he expected no demand from banks. He predicted the loan demand from all sources would "not be more than a few hundred million dollars."

Promising expeditious handling of all loan applications, he said a borrower able to meet requirements at once could get a loan within a few days. The loan offer was made partly in response to the request of the recent small business men's conference.

Requirements Stand

Mr. Jones emphasized he was not relaxing any of the collateral requirements under which about 2,600 industrial firms borrowed $105,000,000 in the three years before the RFC curtailed lending last October for economy reasons.

He said he would accept any collateral which would "give reasonable assurance of repayment of the loan." Denying the small business men's criticism that the collateral requirements were too strict, Mr. Jones said they were so liberal that 23 per cent of the outstanding industrial loans of the RFC were now in default.

Loans will be made for any period up to 1945 and will ordinarily bear 5 per cent interest, in the case of industry, and 4 per cent in the case of railroads. On some industrial loans made through small banks, a 6 per cent rate may be charged, however.

Should Approach Banks

Mr. Jones said he is willing to make direct loans to business men when necessary, but prefers to have them approach their local banks first. If both the bank and the RFC approve the loan, the bank may advance any part of the loan, preferably half, and get the RFC to advance the balance, or the bank may make the whole loan with an option of selling it to the RFC.

The offer to pay back bank loans to industry, Mr. Jones added, applies only to new loans.

"It will not be our purpose to relieve banks or other lenders of present frozen loans," he said.

Applications for loans may be made at any bank or at any of the 28 RFC branch offices located in the following cities:

Atlanta, Birmingham, Boston, Charlotte, N. C., Chicago, Cleveland, Dallas, Detroit, Houston, Jacksonville, Fla., Kansas City, Little Rock, Los Angeles, Louisville, Ky., Minneapolis, Nashville, New Orleans, New York, Oklahoma City, Omaha, Philadelphia, Portland, Ore., Richmond, St. Louis, San Antonio, San Francisco, Seattle and Spokane.

A Window in Threadneedle Street

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

By David Wills

London

A public demonstration is now being given of the way in which Britain is creating new rules of industrial economic behavior. Parliament is debating a bill to regulate the coal industry. It has, or had before the mineowners lobby got at it, three parts. The first part provides for the purchase of all coal royalties by the State. The total price is £66,450,000. The second part of the bill covers compulsory amalgamation of coal mines. This step has long been demanded by critics of the industry, and eight years ago, in 1930, a law was passed to make compulsory amalgamations possible after attention had been paid to suitable safeguards.

These safeguards were at that time so widened by the mineowners lobby that the act has proved completely unworkable; there have been no compulsory amalgamations in the past eight years. And the third part of the act continues in legal existence the system of quotas and price controls which was established by the 1930 act.

The Mineowners Lobby

The mineowners lobby has been hard at work, to destroy the effectiveness of the compulsory amalgamation schemes. Advertisements have been inserted throughout the press, letters have been written to shareholders, and above all, pressure has been put upon all the members of Parliament with whom contact could be established. The mineowners spokesmen proposed an amendment.

They argued first that the proposals of the act are "bureaucratic," and second, that the act drops all the safeguards of the 1930 act. Their amended bill, as was pointed out in the House, permitted 27 different stages of investigation inquiry and obstruction lasting a possible four years before any compulsory amalgamation could be ordered.

The government could not swallow this proposal, but offered instead to refer all proposed amalgamations to a committee of the House, preferably a joint committee of both Commons and Lords. This was acceptable to the mineowners representatives, since such a committee could easily be packed with noble Lords who see eye to eye with the mineowners. Once again it looks as if the mineowners may frustrate attempts to obtain more efficient organization of the industry.

Coal Industry's Methods

Thus in the coal industry, as in so many other industries, the owners demonstrate their willingness to accept government help in the shape of legal support for industrial control of prices, outputs, markets, and so on, and their indignant unwillingness to suffer any restrictions or safeguards which might curtail their own liberties for the benefit of their consumers. The only hope that the act when passed will not be entirely onesided is that many of the industries' consumers are themselves highly organized with legal support, and these consumers are already swinging their own lobbies into action to modify the uncontrolled effect of price and output control. The coal industry can already name the owner from whom any consumer must obtain his coal, fix the price at which the transaction may be completed. Naturally the buyer is not too happy.

From time to time I have commented in this column on similar schemes for self-government which have been adopted in other industries. The outstanding example is the iron and steel industry. The present Parliament is to consider legislation which shows the same tendencies in various industries: films, textiles, electricity, for example.

There are so many such remedies for the difficulties of individual industries that they have become almost a new British economic system, if complete lack of conscious interdependence of industries and consumers is consistent with a "system." The old house is a bit leaky in places, may even be falling about our ears, but so long as we can find a piece of tape here, sealing wax there, a patch on the roof and a tack on the wall, we continue with our patching in the proper British spirit of being practical, facing the facts, and avoiding any rash theories.

I have just received some interesting comments on the trend in British industrial control from an American, Professor Ben W. Lewis of Oberlin University, whose "Price and Production Control in British Industry" is published as Public Policy Pamphlet No. 25 by the University of Chicago Press. Mr. Lewis was once a member of the advisory council of the NRA, and he says "any ardent and thoroughgoing New Dealer who cares to pry beneath the complacent surface of the British economic scene will feel his Washington program singularly uninspired and feeble. British industry is being tied, and is tying itself, hand and foot."

After reviewing the control devices in the principal British industries, he suggests that we are trading long-run development for immediate prosperity in particular industries, that industrial progress is being sacrificed to the protection of existing interests. "Price quota and redundancy schemes," he concludes, "are no part of, nor are they properly related to, any defensible, thorough-going program of replacing blind ignorant competition with intelligent informed guidance of investment and production.

"Britain is not operating under, nor is she moving toward a 'planned economy.' Dramatics aside, England is experiencing nothing more revolutionary than a completely planless muddling decline of competition—decline on a wide front, firmly motivated and actively in process, but opportunistic and piecemeal none the less."

Hits Vested Interests

Personally, I agree with Mr. Lewis' diagnosis, which is not unshared in England. The current issue of the liberal Economist, for example, referring to the coal bill, writes in typical manner: "It is high time that a stand was taken against a tendency which appears to aim at the conversion of Britain into a feudal baronage of vested interests. There is a serious danger that if a few industries are allowed too blatantly to win their battles against the community the reaction of the people may be a violent and socialistic one, in which the public-spirited industry may go down with the socially arrogant."

From the economists' point of view, one of the disturbing features of the process is the apparent inability of Parliament to take a judicial attitude which would aim at the maximum contribution to the public interest. The mineowners share with the brewers the prestige of having the oldest and most powerful political lobbies which have successfully defended their prerogatives against public regulation in any but their own interest.

A third lobby has recently become equally powerful: the football betting "pools" take in about £40,000,000 a week in bets, and are now so strong that a government which attempted their control might easily find itself out of office. But even small and less powerful industries can look to Westminster for help without strings.

Britain's new economic doctrine is that competition is bad, and there is no such thing as the state, merely individual industries and sectionalism.

Canadian Wheat Men Sail For Australian Meeting

WINNIPEG (CP)—Paul F. Bredt, president of the central board of the Western Wheat Pool Organizations, and J. H. Wesson, president of the Saskatchewan Wheat Pool, have left for Australia to attend the Empire Producers' Conference which opens in Sydney, March 26.

Mr. Wesson holds the presidency of the Canadian Chamber of Agriculture and Mr. Bredt also is president of the Manitoba Wheat Pool Elevators Limited.

England, Scotland, Ireland, Wales, New Zealand, South Africa and Rhodesia have announced they would send representatives. Discussions will surround agriculture, methods of disposing surplus primary products for export and development of intra-dominion trade.

Steel Corporation Is Seen Preparing For New Financing

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 19—Reflecting upon the bond provisions in United States Steel Corporation's comprehensive plan for future financing, Wall Street voiced mild surprise that a sale of debentures should be considered in connection with the program. It had been regarded as virtually the settled policy of the big industrial enterprise to finance expansion through sale of equity securities.

From the date of retirement of the parent company bonds prior to the 1929 market collapse, United States Steel has been redeeming and consolidating subsidiary obligations, and the Street had come to believe that so long as Myron C. Taylor, chairman of the board, continued to exercise power within the organization, there would be less, rather than more, funded debt. The corporation's recent decision to obtain $50,000,000 in bank loans to carry on the 1938 rehabilitation program was regarded by many as confirming the debt-free trend.

At the annual meeting on April 4, however, stockholders will be asked to give the directors authority to issue bonds, debentures and other obligations convertible into common stock, the corporation announced yesterday in proposing a restatement of its capital structure which provides for an increase in the authorized common stock from 12,500,000 to 15,000,000 shares and a reduction in the common from $100 par value to no par value.

Convertible Feature Attracts

Any bonds or debentures offered by the corporation are expected to find a ready market, especially if the convertible feature is made sufficiently attractive. Such a sale is not immediately in view, however, for the company stated officially it had no definite plans for financing.

At present there are certain restrictions on the issuance of secured obligations which will not be impaired by the proposal, the corporation announced.

No limit was mentioned in connection with the amount of bonds to be authorized. It was assumed that a decision on this point would be left to the discretion of the corporation's finance committee, for the announced purpose of the changes was "to make the capital structure more flexible from the standpoint of future financing and to give the directors a wider choice in selecting from time to time the method of financing most suitable to the particular occasion."

Common stockholders will be given pro rata rights to subscribe to any common stock or any obligations convertible into common stock which the corporation may issue and sell for cash, according to a letter which Mr. Taylor is mailing to registered holders.

Of the 12,500,000 shares of common stock at present authorized, only 8,700,000 shares are outstanding. This leaves an unissued balance of approximately 3,800,000 shares, to which, if the recommended changes are voted by stockholders at the annual Hoboken, N. J., meeting, will be added 2,500,000 shares.

Common Stock Financing

In view of these provisions, it is possible to conclude that ultimately the Steel Corporation plans extensive financing through the sale of common stock when economic conditions make practical such a method of introducing new capital into the business. Unless steel common rises considerably above current levels—around 53—this phase of the program is not a present possibility. Less than a year ago United States Steel common was selling well above par.

Armed with authority to issue convertible, fixed income securities, the directors naturally would be less dependent upon the whims of the equity share market. The corporation's credit is extremely good, and the sale of bonds or debentures ordinarily should be negotiated favorably. By selling such securities for their investment value on an income basis, and setting the conversion figure relatively high above the market price of Steel common, the corporation might conceivably be freed of debt with the return of economic prosperity and ultimate conversion of the bonds.

The new program, therefore, is seen to give the company power to take advantage of favorable market conditions as its needs demand, while sacrificing no permanent reversal of the policies stressed by Mr. Taylor since the heavy debt retirement program in 1929. The latter development, it will be recalled, was financed in large part through the sale of common stock.

Argentina Leading U. S. Aircraft Buyer

WASHINGTON (AP)—Argentina displaced China as the leading purchaser of American aircraft in 1937, the Commerce Department announced.

In spite of its defense needs because of hostilities with Japan, China reduced its American aircraft purchases from $7,185,556 in 1936 to $3,961,819 in 1937. Argentina bought $4,403,507 worth of airplanes and parts last year, nearly doubling its previous year's purchases.

Japan, fifth largest buyer of American airplanes last year, increased its purchases from $989,100 in 1936 to $2,483,946 last year.

The largest increase was made by Turkey, whose 1937 purchases of $2,450,391 equaled 2,535 per cent of its 1936 purchases.

General Fireproofing

NEW YORK (AP)—General Fireproofing Company, makers principally of fireproof office equipment, reported net income of $1,147,558 for the year ended Dec. 31, equal to $3.45 per common share, compared with $564,621 or $1.60 on the common in 1936.

Insurance Firms Aid FHA Building

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

Activity in large-scale construction projects has received a substantial impetus during the past week through participation of life-insurance companies and other lending institutions in building under Section 207 of the amended Housing Act, Stewart McDonald of the Federal Housing Administration said.

Construction has been started or soon will be on 20 large-scale projects which will be insured by the FHA, it was learned, for a total cost of $17,519,750. Among the institutions financing of the larger projects are New York Life Insurance Co., which will invest $6,385,000 in seven different enterprises; Prudential Insurance Co., with four projects listed for a total cost of $2,341,000, and Bowery Savings Bank, which has set aside $1,100,000 for the third Garden Bay Manor development.

Commodity Prices Decrease 0.6 P. C. In Week of Feb. 12

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Wholesale commodity prices declined 0.6 per cent during the week ended Feb. 12 due to sharp declines in wholesale prices of farm products and foods, according to the U. S. Department of Labor.

The recent decline placed the all-commodity index at 79.6 per cent of the 1936 level, the lowest point reached since early in July, 1936. Average prices have come down 1.7 per cent in the last four weeks and are 7.0 per cent below last year's level.

Influenced by falling prices of agricultural commodities, the raw materials group index dropped 0.8 per cent and is 3.3 per cent below the level of a month ago and 16.8 per cent below a year ago. Wholesale prices of finished products declined 0.6 per cent. The current index is 1.3 per cent below that of a month ago and 1.9 per cent below that for the week ended Feb. 13, 1937.

The index for "all commodities other than farm products," declined 0.5 per cent during the week.

Wholesale food prices dropped 1.7 per cent to the lowest level reached since mid-August, 1934, principally because of lower prices for dairy products, which declined 3.0 per cent, and for meats, which decreased 2.5 per cent.

Commodity groups	Feb. 12, 1938	Feb. 5, 1938	Feb. 13 1937	Feb. 15, 1936
All commodities	79.6	80.1	85.6	80.6
Farm products	70.1	70.9	91.6	79.9
Foods	73.2	74.5	86.6	84.0
Hides & leather prdts	95.6	95.9	103.3	97.0
Textile products	68.2	68.5	76.9	70.6
Fuel & lighting materials	78.7	78.8	77.6	76.9
Metals & metal prdts	96.2	96.1	90.5	86.0
Building materials	91.2	91.6	92.2	85.3
Chemicals & drugs	78.9	79.0	87.0	79.2
Housefurnishing goods	89.7	90.5	87.4	82.8
Miscellaneous	74.6	74.7	75.9	68.0
Raw materials	73.4	74.0	88.2	78.9
Semimanufactured articles	76.2	76.5	84.9	74.5
Finished products	83.3	83.8	84.9	82.5
All commodities other than farm products	81.7	82.1	84.3	80.7
All commodities other than farm prdts and foods	83.1	83.2	83.6	79.0

U. S. Forecloses On 50,500 Homes During Past Year

WASHINGTON (AP)—Uncle Sam at the end of 1937 owned 71,733 homes through foreclosures, or about 50,500 more than a year before, records of the Home Owners Loan Corporation reveals.

Foreclosure proceedings started in the summer of 1936.

Up to June, 1936, the corporation's operations, from the time it started business in June, 1933, were confined mainly to lending funds to home owners.

Loans Total $3,093,000,000

Loans were made available only on dwellings housing not more than four families, one unit of which the owner occupied.

Here are some official statistics bringing up to date the history of HOLC, as a lender and a property manager:

Up to November 30, 1937, the latest date for which figures are available, the corporation lent $3,093,459,271, of which 11 per cent had been repaid.

At the end of 1937, the corporation had sold 6,024 homes, while it owned 55,951 which were rentable. Of the latter 87.6 per cent were rented.

On Dec. 31, 1937, steps were being taken to make the remainder of the foreclosed homes rentable.

There were 611,407 loans being currently paid, or less than three months in arrears, compared with 551,023 on Dec. 31, 1936.

Loans in Arrears Decline

During 1937 the number of loans more than three months in arrears declined 100,472 to 290,464. An HOLC spokesman said the majority of these loans "are now in a liquid position." Current monthly installments are being met and a part of the past due installments is being paid off gradually, he said.

About 12,000 delinquent accounts are regarded as "insoluble," it was said.

Explaining that more than 88 per cent of the corporation's foreclosures were started only after borrowers were delinquent more than a year, a corporation attache gave the following explanation of the causes of the foreclosures:

Abandonment of properties, 18.5 per cent; refusal to pay despite possession of funds, 21.5; deaths of owners and refusal of heirs to assume mortgages, 5.5; legal complications, 0.3; and "all other cases, including inability to pay," 54.2.

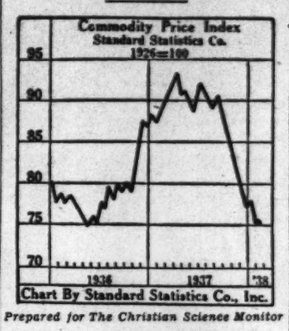
For several months prior to November 30, 1937, HOLC collections averaged more than 92 per cent of total billings, it was said, but the recent business decline has cast a shadow across present prospects.

Brokers' Loans Rise $16,000,000 in Week

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board reported that last week's loans to brokers and dealers on securities held by reporting member banks in New York City totaled $588,000,000. The week ended Wednesday and the total represented an increase of $16,000,000 when compared with the previous week.

Loans for the corresponding week a year ago totaled $1,009,000,000.

Commodity Prices Near Low of 1936



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

After turning up slightly at the beginning of the year, commodity prices have again sagged nearly to the low point recorded in the summer of 1936.

Air Line Business In January Exceeds December First Time

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Revenue passenger miles flown by air lines of the United States during January exceeded a December traffic volume for the first time in American air transportation history, according to Colonel Edgar S. Gorrell, president of the Air Transport Association of America. Revenue passenger miles flown during January amounted to 27,110,800.

This favorable passenger traffic trend, 50.5 per cent over January of 1937 when 18,006,557 revenue passenger miles were flown, Colonel Gorrell attributed in part to newspaper advertising and the manner in which newspapers throughout the country covered by news articles and editorials the new low air line trip insurance rate of 25 cents for $5,000. This is the same as the trip insurance rate for surface travel. The first policy under the new rate was sold on January 1.

The January 1938 figure is 4.4 per cent over the December 1937 figure of 25,967,833 revenue passenger miles. Usually during the Christmas Season and in the interim between Christmas and New Years all travel is heavy and last December was no exception. It is believed that, due to the favorable weather during the first nine days of January, there were more seats filled on the air lines than during any other nine consecutive days of any winter or even late fall or early spring month.

Indicative of the increased public acceptance of air travel is the fact that the January total of revenue passenger miles flown was in excess of the same factor for all months of 1935 with the exception of July, August and September. January's figure was but 430,000 revenue passenger miles less than September of 1935.

Gerlinger Is Oregon Trustee

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Interstate Commerce Commission has ratified appointment of George T. Gerlinger as trustee of the Oregon, Pacific and Eastern Railway Company, which is in the process of reorganization. Mr. Gerlinger is president of the line.

Unpaid Mortgages Liquidated in N. Y. Total $500,000,000

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y.—Liquidation or reorganization of more than $500,000,000 of defaulted guaranteed mortgages since it came into existence in May, 1935, was announced in a report by the state mortgage commission to Gov. Herbert H. Lehman and the Legislature. When the commission was set up, $685,796,116.33 was represented in guaranteed mortgage certificates in default.

The commission voiced the hope it would be able to terminate its work by Jan. 1, 1939, a year ahead of the time allotted it.

It again recommended enactment of legislation to permit formation of privately owned and publicly regulated mortgage banks and enactment of amendments to the Torrens Title Law to clarify the status and ultimately make the application of the act's provisions mandatory.

A resolution was introduced in the Senate simultaneously by Senator Lazarus Joseph (D) of the Bronx, asking a constitutional amendment to give the Legislature the power to transfer the Governor's authority of commutation of capital sentences and pardons to the board of parole or some similar body or commission. The resolution stresses that it did not seem fair that one man alone should have the power of reprieve "and thus be subjected to the tears and pleadings of the kin of a condemned person."

The resolution was well received in the Senate and favorable action is expected on it.

Governor Lehman's signature was today affixed to the O'Brien bill permitting life insurance companies within the State to invest in real property for low rental housing in cities of 300,000 or more until Dec. 31, 1943. The law provides, however, that the aggregate investments of any company shall not exceed 10 per cent of its total assets.

WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS

In the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts

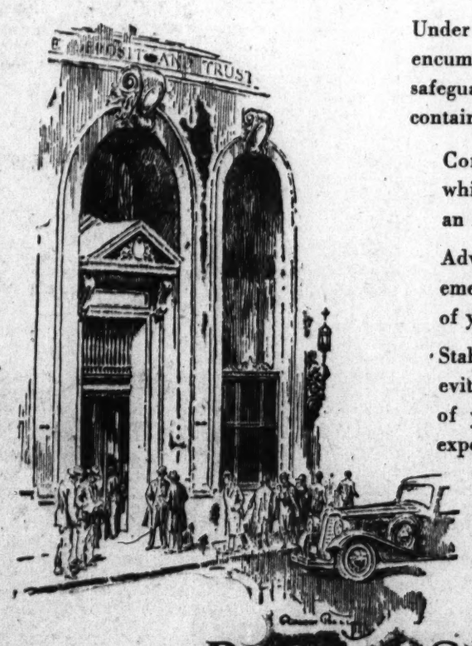
Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking Laws. There are no Stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Interest begins on dates listed.

BANK BY MAIL

BOSTON, MASS.

Blackstone Savings Bank	Feb. 21
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Mar. 1
Franklin Savings Bank	Mar. 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Mar. 1
Boston Penny Savings Bank	Mar. 10
Home Savings Bank	Mar. 10
Union Savings Bank	Mar. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Mar. 10
East Boston Savings Bank	Mar. 15
Eliot Savings Bank	Mar. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Mar. 15
Wildey Savings Bank	Mar. 15
Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	Mar. 16
Other Massachusetts Savings Banks	
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Feb. 21
Grove Hall Savings Bank	Feb. 21
Medford Savings Bank	Mar. 1
Somerville Savings Bank	Mar. 1
Woburn Five Cents Savings Bank	Mar. 5
Brookline Savings Bank	Mar. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Mar. 10
North Ave. Sav. Bank, Cambridge	Mar. 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Mar. 15
Brockton Savings Bank	Mar. 15

A Life Insurance Trust
May Safeguard Your Heirs



Under a deed of trust prepared by your attorney, unencumbered life insurance policies can afford important safeguards for your heirs. A Life Insurance Trust may contain flexible provisions for such purposes as—

Conservation of the proceeds of life insurance which is often dissipated when the money is paid to an individual.

Advancement of necessary amounts of money to meet emergency needs of beneficiaries, pending settlement of your Estate.

Stabilizing your Estate and offsetting in part the inevitable shrinkage which arises during administration of your estate from the payment of debts and expenses including inheritance taxes.

You are invited to talk with our officers regarding the advisability of a Life Insurance Trust in your situation, or with respect to any other management problems connected with your Estate.

BOSTON SAFE DEPOSIT AND TRUST COMPANY
100 FRANKLIN STREET
At Arch and Devonshire Streets

We also act as Corporate Trustee, Transfer Agent, Registrar and as Agent in the disbursement of dividends. This service is in charge of specialists and our equipment to handle it is complete.

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

• Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices •

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

New York Curb

Closing Prices

Sales in $1000	High	Low	Close
$6 Alum Co Am	85	84	84½
$6 Alum Ltd	88	85	88
600 Am Centrifugal	2¾	2⅝	2¾
500 Am Cit P&LB (.30g)	2½	2⅜	2½
3200 Am Cyan B (.60)	25½	23½	25½
500 Am Gas&El (1.40a)	24⅜	23¾	24½
100 Am Gen	4½	4½	4½
200 Am Laun Mch	16	16	16
100 Am Light&T (.30e)	12½	12½	12½
600 Am Repub (.40g)	8⅝	8½	8⅝
100 Am Super Pow	1⅛	⅞	1⅛
100 Am Sup P 1 pf (8)	70½	70½	70½
400 Apex Elec (.80g)	15¾	14½	15½
200 Ark Nat Gas	3½	3½	3½
1300 Ark Nat Gas A	3⅝	3½	3½
100 Ark Nat Gas pf(.80g)	8¾	8¾	8¾
100 Ashland Oil&R(.40)	4	4	4
1800 Asso G&El A	1½	1	1⅛
100 Asso G&El pf	7¼	7¼	7¼
1200 Asso G&El war	1-32	1-32	1-32
100 Atl Cst Fish (.35g)	3¾	3¾	3¾
800 Austin Silver M	⅛	⅛	⅛
170 Axton Fis A	19¾	18½	18½
25 Babcock & Wil (5g)	86½	85½	85½
200 Baldwin Loco war	4¼	4¼	4¼
200 Barium Stn Stl	2¼	2¼	2¼
300 Bath Iron Wks (6%f)	7	6¾	6¾
100 Beech Aire	1½	1½	1½
200 Bell Aire	13	13	13
10 Bell Tel Pa pf(6½)	118¾	118¾	118¾
25 Bickfords pf (2½)	30¼	30¼	30¼
600 Bliss (E W)	8	7¾	8
25 Bliss & Laugh (2a)	17½	17½	17½
100 Blue Rid cv pf (3h)	37	37	37
200 Blumenthal (5)	7¾	7¾	7¾
200 Bowm Bilt H	1¼	1¼	1¼
700 Bowm Bilt H 2 pf	2 ⅛	2⅛	2⅛
50 Brill pf	23	23	23
800 Brown Rubber (.80a)	4	4	4
100 Can Marconi	1½	1½	1½
200 Carib Syn (½g)	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
300 Carrier Corp	25	24½	24½
100 Chi Rivet&Mach (.15e)	8¼	8¼	8¼
25 Childs pf	33	33	33
500 Cities Service	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
200 Cit Serv pf	33½	33	33½
100 Cit Serv B pf	3	3	3
250 Cit Svc P $5 pf	55	49	55
300 Cit Svc P $6 pf	53	46	53
30 City&SbrbHome (.30)	3¼	3¼	3¼
1100 City Auto Stpg (.60a)	5⅝	5¼	5¼
200 Claude Ueon Lts	2	1⅞	1⅞
100 Cleve Tract	8½	8½	8½
600 Colum G & E (.40g)	4	4	4
200 Comwlth & So war	⅛	⅛	⅛
200 Comwlths Dis (.10g)	⅜	⅜	⅜
300 Cons Coppermin (⅛g)	5¼	5⅛	5¼
100 Cont G&E pr pf (7)	75	75	75
100 Cooper-Bess	7½	7½	7½
100 Cord Corp	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
500 Creole Pet (½a)	24½	24¾	24¾
500 Crocker Wh (.10g)	6¼	6¼	6¼
600 Cusi Mex	⅛	⅛	⅛
100 Derby Oil	3	3	3
1000 Duval Tex	9¼	9¼	9½
200 Eagle PitchLd(.40g)	11	11	11
1400 El Bond & Sh	7⅜	7½	7⅜
300 Elect Share	1¾	1¾	1¾
125 Elect Sh pf (6h)	60	60	60
100 Electrol (.45e)	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
50 Emp Dis El pf (3g)	35	35	35
150 Emp G&F 8% pf	51	47	51
700 Emp G&F 7½ pf	50	47	50
250 Emp G&F 6% pf	48	44	47¼
50 Empire Pow ½R)	22	22	22
200 Evans Wallo	⅛	⅛	⅛
100 Fairchild Av	3	3	3
200 Falstaff Brew (1¼g)	8	7½	8
100 Fisk Rub	7¾	7¾	7¾
100 Gen El Ltd (.643g)	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜
100 Gen Invest	⅛	⅛	⅛
100 Gen Tel (1a)	11½	11½	11½
300 Glen Alden (½g)	6½	6½	6½
400 Grand Nat Films	⅛	⅛	⅛
75 Gt Atl & P nv (1e)	48	48	48
800 Gulf Oil (1)	42	41	42
100 Hearn D Strs	6	6	6
600 Hecla Min (.10e)	9	9	9
2400 Hud Bay M&S (1¾g)	27½	26¾	27
100 Humble Oil (⅝e)	64½	64½	64½
100 Ill Iowa Pow	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
100 Ill Iowa Pow pf	14¼	14¼	14¼
100 Ins Co N Am (2a)	58½	58⅜	58½
100 Internat Pet (1½a)	30¼	30¼	30¼
200 Inter Prod	3¼	3¼	3⅜
100 IntraHomeEq(.44a)	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
50 Iron Fire vtc(1.20g)	14½	14½	14½
100 Jeannette Gla	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
100 Jonas & Naum(.30g)	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
200 Jones & Lau Stl	32½	32	32½
100 Kings Cou Ltd pf (5)	24	24	24
700 Kingston Prod (.40)	2¾	2⅝	2⅝
300 KruegerBrew (1⅜g)	8¾	8½	8¾
500 Lake Shore M (4a)	57½	56½	56½
200 Lakey Fdy&M (.15g)	2¼	2¼	2¼
400 Lehigh C&N (.30)	4¼	4½	4¼
100 LeonardOil	½	½	½
700 Lion Oil (1a)	22¾	22⅜	22¾
300 Lone Star Gas	8	8	8
200 Louis L&E (.40a)	8¾	8¾	8¾
300 Mangel Strs	3	3	3
300 Marion St Show	6¼	6¼	6¼
100 Massey Harris	7	7	7
100 Memph NG (.80g)	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
100 Metal Text (.10g)	1½	1½	1½
100 Michigan G&O	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
100 Midwest Oil (1)	7¾	7¾	7¾
30 Monig Ward A (7)	135½	135¼	135½
100 Montr LH&P (1¼)	30¾	30⅝	30¾
5100 Mount City Cp (xg)	7⅛	6½	7
500 Mount Prod (.60)	5	5	5
200 Nat Bellas Hes	⅞	⅞	⅞
100 Nat Trans (1g)	9	9	9
500 Nat Tunnel & Mines	2¾	2¼	2¾
300 Nat Un Rad	¾	¾	¾
50 N J Z (1½)	67	67	67
300 Newmont Min (½e)	63	61¼	63
90 NY P&L 7% pf (7)	99½	99½	99½
400 Niag Hud Pow (.40g)	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝
100 NipissingMns (.37g)	2	2	2
100 Nor Cent Tex (.35g)	3¾	3¾	3¾
330 Nor In PS 6% pf (6)	58¼	58	58
100 Nor Tex El pf	16½	16½	16½
200 Okla Nat Gas	9	8¾	9
200 Oldetyme Dist	2½	2½	2½
200 Pan-Am Air (⅛e)	14¾	14¾	14¾
3400 Pantepec Oil	6¼	6¾	6¾
400 Pennroad (½g)	2¼	2⅛	2⅛
25 Pa P&L 47 pf (7)	86	86	86
25 Phila El Co pf (5)	114	114	114
300 Phoenix Sec (⅛g)	2⅞	2¾	2⅞
100 Pioneer Gold (.40)	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
200 Pitney-Bowes (.10e)	6	6	6
100 Pitts Forg	8	8	8
20 Pittsk&Lake E (6¾g)	58½	58½	68½
300 Pitts Pl Gl (6½g)	80	79	79
100 Premier Gld (.12)	2¼	2¼	2¼
160 P S Ind $7 pr pf	26	25	26
80 P S Ind $6 pf	15½	15¼	15½
50 Pub2Ut Sec ptc pf	¾	¾	¾
50 Pug Sd P $6 pf	15	15	15
10 Quaker Oats pf (6)	140	140	140
100 Reed Roll Bit (.80a)	24	24	24
100 Root Pet pf (1.20)	8½	8½	8½
700 St. Regis Pap	3⅛	3	3
100 Savoy Oil	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
200 Segal Lock	1¼	1¼	1¼
100 Selected Indus	⅞	⅞	⅞
500 Seversky Aire	2	2	2
100 Shattuck Denn (¼g)	8¾	8¾	8¾
250 Sherwin-Wms (4)	86½	86	86½
100 So C Ed C pf (1¼)	25½	25½	25½
200 Sou Union Gas	2½	2½	2½
100 Southland Roy (½g)	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
100 Spencer Shoe (1.20g)	4½	4½	4½
100 Stand Cap & S (1.60)	16½	16½	16½
300 St C&S cv pf (1.60)	21½	20½	21½
150 Stand Inv pf	12	12	12
200 St Oil Ky (1)	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜
100 St Oil Ohio (1)	20¼	20¼	20¼
200 St Pow & Lt	1½	1½	1½
300 Starrett Corp vtc	5	5	5
100 Sterl Alum Pr (1.20g)	6¼	6¼	6¼
300 Sullivan Mach	9	9	9
300 Sterlingf Inc (.20)	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
1700 Sunray Oil (¼g)	3	3	3
100 Stinnes (H)	7½	7⅞	7½
100 Tampa El (2.24)	27	27	27
200 Taylor Wine (.60)	1¼	1¼	1¼
100 Tilo Roof (.15)	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
100 Transwest Oil	6¼	6¼	6¼
100 Tubize Chat	9¼	9¼	9¼
500 Unit Gas	4¼	4¼	4¼
100 Unit Lt & P cv pf	20½	20½	20½
1000 Unit Shipyds A	6¾	6½	6¾
10 Unit Sh M pf (1½)	40¾	40¾	40¾
200 US Foil B (.56g)	6	6	6
500 US Radiator	3¼	3¼	3¼
200 US Stores	¼	¼	¼
700 Unit Verde Ex (3g)	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
50 Util Equit pf	39½	39½	39½
100 Valspar Corp	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
100 Wagner Bak (1.60)	9	9	9
100 Weisbaum BBr (.40)	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
1000 Wentworth Mfg (¼g)	2¼	2¼	2¼
100 Wolv Tube (.40g)	5½	5½	5½

Total stock sales today, estimated: 65,000 shares. Year ago, 460,070 shares.

N. Y. Curb Bonds

Domestic Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	Close
2 Ala Pow 5s '68	74½	74	74½
2 Ala Pow 4½s '67	89	89	89
3 Alumin Ltd 5s '48	107	107	107
1 Am G&E 5s 2028	106¾	106⅝	106⅝
12 Am P&L 6s 2016	69½	69⅝	69½
4 Ark Lou Gas 4s '51	101¼	101¼	101¼
1 Ark P&L 5s '56	92¾	92¾	99¾
2 As Elec 4½s '53	24¾	24⅝	24⅝
3 As G&E 5½s '58 IC	85	85	85
1 As G&E 5s '50	28½	28½	28½
1 As G&E 5s '66	27¾	27¾	27¾
2 As G&E 4½s '73	46¾	46¾	46¾
1 As G&E 4½s '48	27	27	27
15 Baldw L 6s '39	72	71½	72
2 Bell T Can 5s '55 A	113	113	113
16 Birm El 4½s '68	79	79	79
3 Birming Gas 5s '59	64½	64	64
4 Can Pac 4s '42	107	107	107
4 Cen St P&L 5½s'53	41½	41	41½
11 Cen P & L 5s '56	87¼	87¼	87¼
5 Caro P&L 5s '56	82½	82½	82½
6 Cen St El 5½s '54	35¾	35¾	35¾
3 Chi Ry cod 5s '27	43¾	43¾	43¾
3 Cities Ser 5s '62	54¾	54¾	54¾
4 Cities Ser 5s '58	55½	55½	55½
25 Cities Ser 5s '50	54½	53¾	54½
1 Cit SO Pipe 6s '43	100¾	100¾	100¾
10 Cit SP&L 5½s '48	52½	51	52½
26 Cit S Pow 5½s '52	52	50	52
9 Comw'l Sub 6½s '48 A	103½	103½	103½
3 Com P S 5s '60 A	89½	89½	89½
1 Con OEL Ba 5½s '71	105¼	105¼	105¼
9 Cont G&E 5s '58 A	70	70	70
2 Cudahy Pack 3¾s '55	94	94	94
7 Del El Pow 5½s '59	100	100	100
10 Del C Gas 5s '47 A	104½	104¾	104½
10 Det Int Br 4½s '52	5	5	5
7 East G&F 4s '56 A	74	73½	74
1 EdisonEIllum 3½s '65	108¾	108¾	108¾
11 Emp G&R 5½s '43	78½	77¾	78¼
2 Erie Ltg 5s '67	100	100	100
2 Fla P&L 5s '54	81½	81½	81¾
2 Fla Pow & C 5s	83¾	83¾	83¾
1 Gary E&G 5s '44 ss	85½	85½	85½
8 Gatin P 5s '56	104½	104½	104½

Total bond sales today, 600,000. Year ago, 917,000.

†Officially listed on application by the Corporation.

Other securities are admitted to dealing as "unlisted," on application of a regular member and approval by the listing committee and the Board of Governors.

Rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Unless otherwise noted, special or extra dividends are not included.

(xd) Ex-dividend. (xr) Ex-rights. (a) 1937 dividend, plus extra. (e) Paid this year. (f) Payable in stock. (g) Paid in 1937. (h) Cash or stock. (k) Accumulated div. paid or declared this year. (ur) Under rule. (ww) With warrants. (xw) Without warrants. (war) Warrants.

House Committee To Approve Changes In Tax Revision Bill

WASHINGTON (AP)—The House Ways and Means Committee, in tentative agreement on basic changes in the undistributed profits and capital gains taxes, has agreed to give final approval to its tax revision bill early next week.

The members went rapidly over key provisions and finished consideration of 180 of the measure's 334 pages.

They accepted a subcommittee's proposals to retain only the principle of the undistributed profits levy and to "smooth out" the capital gains tax.

The two taxes have been the target of severe criticism from business men and legislators on grounds they have discouraged business expansion and investment in productive enterprises.

The full committee will meet Monday to tackle the last half of the bill. Members said that whether it could eliminate action on it in one day depended largely on the difficulty encountered in agreeing on one provision. This would put a special surtax on family or closely held corporations with a view to penalizing firms that might be used for tax avoidance.

Modifications already approved by committee Democrats have softened much of the opposition from members who had complained that the tax would injure many companies not used to tax dodging.

Merger of Missabe, Two Other Roads Proposed

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Duluth, Missabe & Iron Range Railroad Company and the Interstate Transfer Railway Company asked Interstate Commerce Commission permission to merge into the Missabe.

The Missabe owns all the outstanding capital of the other roads. The application said the proposed merger would be in harmony with consolidation recommendations of the I. C. C.

C. E. Carlson of Duluth, Minn., is president of all three of the companies.

Aviation & Transportation Co., Cord Corp.'s Name

WILMINGTON, Del. (AP)—The annual meeting of Cord Corporation stockholders here changed the name of the firm to Aviation & Transportation Company.

The stockholders reduced the authorized capital from $10,000,000 to $3,000,000 and the par value of the stock from $5 to $1.

The following directors were elected: C. Coburn Darling, Gerald E. Donavan, Victor Emanuel, Thomas M. Girdler, Henry Lockhart, Jr., I. B. Manning and R. S. Pruitt.

Louisville Reserve Director

CARROLLTON, Ky. (AP)—Perry B. Gaines of Carrollton, former Kentucky State Senator, announced he had received notification from Washington that he had been selected a director in the Louisville Federal Reserve Bank. He said he was advised his appointment had been confirmed. Mr. Gaines is owner of a 1,600-acre farm here and is president of the American Jersey Cattle Club.

Retail Business Drops 3 to 6 P. C. Below 1937 Week

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The moderate increase in retail sales during the past week over the previous week was contributed chiefly by products in the upper-price brackets, even though some improvement was felt by merchants serving the wage-earner class of trade, says the weekly Dun & Bradstreet retail review.

However, while sales of retailers increased in some items, totals fell farther behind those of February, 1937, when distribution was rising fast to the recovery peak recorded for that month.

Special Sales

"Despite wide price mark-downs," says the report, "furniture, rugs, radios, fur coats and infants' wear moved slowly. February sales of toiletries and accessories attracted patronage. Jewelry, watches, gloves, millinery, handbags, cloth coats, dresses, sweaters, and tailored suits sold well.

"Quick changes in temperature confused the trend of consumer demand to such an extent from day to day that the average sales for the leading centers of retail distribution was only 1 to 5 per cent higher than that for the week preceding. From the level of a year ago, which was close to the recovery high, drops deepened in nearly all districts, carrying the range of the estimated volume of retail sales 3 to 6 per cent below the corresponding February, 1937, total.

"In the New England States, sales were lifted from even to 2 per cent over last year's by successful promotional events. For the East the decline was widened to 2 to 5 per cent by losses down to 10 per cent at some of the chief industrial cities.

"Making deductions for the abnormal rise in 1937, when stores first reopened following the flood, the decline for the Middle West averaged 4 to 10 per cent. Bad weather was responsible for sending sales in the Northwest under 1937 for the first time this year, in a range of 1 to 3 per cent.

"Demand was curtailed also in the South, giving a decrease of 2 to 4 per cent from the 1937 week. The widest gain was recorded for the Southwest, although it was narrowed to 3 to 7 per cent. End of 19 days of rain permitted some parts of the Pacific Coast to exceed last year's sales by 7 per cent, but the average was down 2 to 5 per cent from the 1937 figures," concludes the report.

Wheeler Says Rail Subsidiaries Need Greater Regulation

WASHINGTON (AP)—Testimony of Pennsylvania Railroad officials that they had given financial aid to shippers in order to obtain traffic led Senator Wheeler (D-Mont) to demand stricter regulations of railroad subsidiaries.

The Pennsylvania officials told the Senate Railroad Finance Committee they used subsidiaries to guarantee bank loans for fruit and vegetable shippers between 1927 and 1931 because they were engaged in a highly competitive race with other railroads which were doing the same thing.

They disputed Senator Wheeler's contention that they had "violated the spirit and letter of the law," and said they had abandoned the guarantee practice because "it didn't work out."

Contending that use of subsidiaries enabled the Pennsylvania to "cut corners" and "evade" federal laws, Senator Wheeler, chairman of the Senate Committee, said existing law should be amended to apply to such situations in "unmistakable terms."

Federal law requires railroads to obtain permission of the Interstate Commerce Commission before guaranteeing most kinds of indebtedness of other corporations. The Elkins Act forbids railroads to make debates to shippers. Senator Wheeler said these laws were violated or evaded by the Pennsylvania.

Julien L. Eysmans and A. J. County, Pennsylvania vice presidents, testified that the railroad suffered a loss of approximately $1,500,000 by guaranteeing bank loans made to shippers.

American Interests Buy Cotton From Mexican Bank

HOUSTON (AP)—The Chronicle says a group of American cotton interests, including Anderson, Clayton & Co., has purchased from the Bank of Mexico, 82,500 bales of cotton produced principally in the Laguna area and controlled by the Mexican Government.

The deal involved approximately $4,000,000, the paper said.

About half the cotton will be sold to Mexican mills and the remainder exported through Mexican ports, it reported.

Penna. Bankers Favor Abolishing Postal Savings

ALTOONA, Pa. (AP) — Delegates representing 81 banks in district of the Pennsylvania Bankers Association went on record as favoring abolishment of postal savings.

Ending their annual convention they adopted a resolution urging that postal savings fund deposits be refused at an interest rate higher than that paid on time deposits.

Metal Prices

NEW YORK, Feb. 19 (AP) — Copper steady; electrolytic spot and future 10.00; export 10.15-17. Tin steady; spot and near by 49.25; future 49.15@. Lead steady; spot, New York 4.50-55; East St. Louis spot and future 4.75. Quicksilver 78.00. Iron, aluminum, antimony, platinum and wolframite unchanged.

Western Pacific R. R.

NEW YORK (AP)—Preliminary report of Western Pacific Railroad for the year ended Dec. 31 showed a net loss of $3,466,985, against a net loss of $3,431,134 in 1936.

Staples Compare With Year Ago

NEW YORK (AP)—President Roosevelt's remarks in Washington on prices turned the financial community's eyes towards commodity quotations. Cash prices of representative staples were as follows:

	Feb. 18	Year Ago
Wheat (No. 2 hard winter, Chi.) (bu.)	$.98¾	$1.40⅝
Corn (No. 2 mixed, Chi.) (bu.)	.81⅞	1.14
Oats (No. 2 white, Chi.) (bu.)	.33⅝	.53⅛
Cotton (middling upland, N. Y.) (bu.)	.09	.1296
Copper (electrolytic, N. Y.) (lb.)	.10	.14
Lead (East St. Louis) (lb.)	.0435	.0635
Zinc (East St. Louis) (lb.)	.0475	.0680
Tin (standard spot, N. .) (ln.)	.42½	.54
Steel billets (Bessemer) (ton)	37.00	34.00
Hides (heavy salt packers, Chi.) (lb.)	.12	.16
Wool (standard tops, N. Y.) (lb.)	.83	1.16
Butter (extra 92 score, Chi.) (lb.)	.29½	.33½
Cattle (tops, Chi.) (hundredweight)	9.80	14.50
Hogs (tops, Chi.) (hundredweight)	9.10	10.25
Coffee (No. 4 Santos, N. Y.) (lb.)	.07⅝	.11½
Eggs (first mixed, Chi.) (doz.)	.19	.22⅝
Flour (Stand. patents, Minn.) (bbl.)	5.90	7.55
Cotton cloth (64x60-5.35, N. Y.) (yd.)	.04¾	.07⅝
Rubber (sheet smoke-ribbed, N. Y.) (lb.)	.1483	.2074

Container Makers' 1938 Net Unlikely To Equal '37 Level

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Container manufacturers, as a group, had a very satisfactory volume and earnings year which has just closed, according to Poor's Industry & Investment Surveys.

Companies in certain divisions, says the report, notably boxboard and glass, scored record profits. However, those concerns that sell a high percentage of their output to other than the highly stable food industries witnessed a sharp recession in new business during the final quarter.

Outlook for 1938

"Current indications are that 1937 income levels will not be equalled in 1938," states the survey. "Manufacturers of tin cans, some 70 per cent of whose output is sold to food or related industries, will, of course, be in relatively good position to resist the adverse effects of poor general business conditions.

"This is true despite the fact that the heavy 1937 packs of several vegetables suggest a large carryover and consequently smaller plantings this year. The outlook for general line can sales is tied up with prospects for industry in general, which are not particularly good at the present writing, although some improvement should be witnessed by mid-year.

"The outlook for glass container producers indicates a slight drop in demand during the current year. The bulk of sales are to the food, drug and cosmetic industries. Volume in the first category should hold up fairly well, but a decline in business done with drug and cosmetic concerns is expected. Thus, earning power is expected to contract moderately.

Glass Outlook Good

"Over the longer term, diversification outside the container industry with such products as glass brick, insulating material and glass cloth should prove profitable.

"Lacking the close relationship to the food industries enjoyed by can and bottle makers, the paperboard and boxboard division will record by far the sharpest earnings decline in 1938. This will be particularly noticeable during the first half when comparisons will be made with the record levels of early 1937. From a long-term standpoint, however, this division enjoys a more favorable outlook for wide income gains from recent levels than do either cans or bottles, as the number of products that can be adapted to paper containers, in one form or another, is almost without limit."

Canadian Revenue Rises in 10 Months

OTTAWA (CP)—Total national revenue of Canada for the first 10 months of the current year amounted to $438,065,893, an increase of $66,304,779 compared with the same period last year, the monthly statement of the Comptroller of the Treasury revealed.

Total ordinary expenditures for the same period (April 1, 1937, to Jan. 31, 1938) amounted to $320,672,951, a decrease of $11,869,686 compared with the same period a year ago. But when cost of relief for drought and unemployment, relief works, expenses in government-owned enterprises and capital expenditure is added the total disbursement for the period amounted to $414,256,627, an increase of $8,966,820.

Business Personals

Presley W. Edwards, St. Louis broker, has been elected president of the Hamilton-Brown Shoe Company, succeeding Luke E. Hart, attorney, who has been president and counsel since Octtober, 1934.

The firm of Smith, Malone & Prizzelle, Inc., has recently been formed with offices in New York City, and branches at Newburgh and Glens Falls, N. Y. The new company, which will transact a general investment business, is headed by Harold B. Smith, president, who was formerly a vice-president of Hiltz & Co., Inc., and is president of the Security Traders Association of New York. Edward J. Malone, Jr., who was manager of the wholesale department at Hiltz & Co., is vice-president, and C. Stuart Prizzelle, Jr., formerly manager of retail sales at Hiltz & Co., is secretary and treasurer.

J. Homer Platten has been appointed controller of the American Car and Foundry Company, a new position, it was announced. Mr. Platten will continue to serve as executive assistant to the president.

Hide Futures

(Reported by Thompson & McKinnon, Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg	Net
Mar	9.00	9.00	8.95	8.95	—.05	
June	9.30	9.30	9.15	9.30	—.00	

World Industrial Activity Declines More in December

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Decline in world industrial activity continued during December, according to the monthly review of the National Industrial Conference Board. Canadian production fell sharply, after reaching a recovery peak in November. In the United States, Great Britain, France, and Belgium, output continued to decline.

Moderate advances were recorded for Holland and Germany. In the Scandinavian countries little change took place. In Latin America also output remainded substantially unchanged except in Argentina where further recovery was noted.

The decline in British business activity from last October, the conference board points out, has practically canceled the expansion which took place during the first nine months of 1937. The growing seriousness of the recession is evidenced by the unemployment figures for January of this year, which rose to 1,827,607 from 1,665,407 in December 1937. Unemployment is now the largest for any month since April, 1936, having increased in all branches of industry, except in the rearmament field. If a comparison is made between October, 1937 and January, 1938, it is found that a greater increase took place this year than any corresponding period even in the worst year of the depression.

Value of Trade Above '36

In November, the seasonally adjusted index of the value of international trade in 76 countries, computed in terms of gold, stood at 45.5 per cent of the 1929 average, virtually unchanged from that of the preceding month. Figures are not as yet available showing recent trends in the physical quantity of world trade, but preliminary estimates indicate a further curtailment during the last quarter of 1937.

For the first eleven months of 1937, the value of world trade showed an increase of 25 per cent over the corresponding 1936 period.

World prices of foodstuffs and raw materials continued to decline for the fifth consecutive month, but the loss in December was only 0.4 per cent. This brought the index down to 68.6 per cent of the 1928 average, as compared with 68.9 per cent in November. Wheat, cotton, and rubber advanced during December. With the exception of wheat and cotton each of the commodities included in the index drifted lower in January and the first week in February.

The general wholesale price level continued to fall in most of the major countries during December and January. Italy, France, and Japan, where prices continued to advance, were important exceptions to the general trend.

World Copper Stocks Increase in January

NEW YORK (AP)—The Copper Institute announced world stocks of refined copper totaled 505,969 tons at the end of January, an increase of 34,774 tons over stocks at the end of December.

Stocks of refined metal in the domestic market amounted to 299,133 tons, an increase of 39,782 tons over the December figure.

World supplies of blister copper dropped 5,740 tons during the month and domestic stocks of blister fell 11,680 tons.

Apparent world consumption in the month was 139,528 tons, compared with 121,966 tons in December. Domestic consumption was 24,881 tons, against 18,103 in December.

World production in January was 168,562 tons, compared with 166,184 in December. Domestic output was 58,807 tons, against 61,333 in December.

Owens-Illinois Glass Revenues $91,581,003

TOLEDO, Ohio (AP)—Net sales, royalties, and other operating revenues of the Owens-Illinois Glass Co. and subsidiary companies in the year ended Dec. 31, 1937, amounted to $91,581,003, as compared to $78,714,827 in 1936, stockholders were informed in the yearly report. Net income for 1937 was $9,351,627, as compared to $10,099,131 in 1936.

Company assets at end of 1937 totaled $87,562,250, as compared to $72,975,512 at end of 1936. Total current assets at close of 1937 amounted to $32,071,822, while total current liabilities were $7,656,840.

Cotton Prices

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

	New York Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.	Net
March	9.08	9.09	8.91	8.91	+.10	
May	9.01	9.10	9.00	9.00	+.11	
July	9.09	9.19	9.07	9.19	+.13	
October	9.18	9.27	9.15	9.27	+.10	
December	9.17	9.27	9.15	9.25	+.16	
January	9.20	9.30	9.20	9.30	+.13	

President's Price Statement Seen As Inflation Starter

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—A constructive Administration program of an inflationary type is about to be inaugurated, in the opinion of E. A. Pierce & Co., investment brokers of New York. They attach considerable significance to the President's recent statement to the effect that commodity prices are too low and foresee a mobilization of government currency, credit and other machinery behind a recovery move.

"In the face of the economic and political exigencies of the moment, we believe the President's remarks on prices mark the turning point in the Administration's thought and that for some time to come a constructive program of an inflationary type will be the order of the day with restrictive anti-business legislation and propaganda temporarily shelved.

"It is the history of this Administration that once it decides on a policy and program it moves rapidly for its acceptance and adoption. Reversal of program has come, if at all, after the attainment of objectives, even though often such objectives carried neither legislative nor business support. In the particular case in point a recovery program will bring general support. Business will wholeheartedly support it, Congress will undoubtedly grasp at it enthusiastically and good politics seem to demand it.

"With the technical condition of commodity and security markets sound, with securities selling at prices close to their 1937 lows, with commodities generally selling for 50 per cent or less of their highs of last year, with the pent-up demand occasioned by obsolescence and replacement in most branches of industry unusually large, do you think a broad upward recovery movement under dynamic Government sponsorship can be blocked? We believe not, but rather that the initial reflection of the potency of these factors will be witnessed in commodities.

"We feel that a broad advance in commodity prices will not long be deferred and that purchases of individual commodities at current levels and on setbacks that may from time to time occur offer distinct opportunities."

Dividend Declarations

Accumulated

Company	Rate.	Pe-riod	Pay-able	Hldrs of Record
City of Paris D G Co. 7% 2d pf pf	$7	..	Feb. 15	Feb. 10
Ham Cotton Co Ltd $2 cv pf	$1	..	Apr 1	Mar. 15
Mon Knit Co Ltd 7% pf	$1	..	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Yel Tr&C 7% pf	$1.75	..	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Special				
Lionel Corp	70c	..	Feb. 28	Feb. 28
Extra				
Budd Wheel Co 7% pfc pf	25c	..	Mar. 31	Mar. 17
Pac Indem Co.	10c	..	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Sisko G Min Ltd	1

Land Takes Over Kennedy Post On Maritime Board

(Continued from Page 1)

of unionization before any restrictive measures are imposed. Miss Perkins backs this view. So, it appears, does the Senate Committee on Labor.

Opposed and in vigorous fashion is Ex-Chairman Kennedy, who sees discipline injured by union fights. What he advocates comes down to a form of compulsory mediation. His views are backed by Chairman Copeland, and possibly by the full Senate Commerce Committee. Rear Admiral Land is expected to follow the same vigorous, hard-hitting policy. He and the other Navy member of the Commission, Rear Admiral Henry A. Wiley, were confirmed by the Senate over the protest of labor spokesmen.

Arrogance Charged

Specifically, Mr. Kennedy wants the Railway Labor Act extended to cover maritime labor, with provision that labor disputes be submitted to arbitration by the Railway Mediation Board. Miss Perkins contends the shipping industry is not yet ready for this advanced type of labor conciliation machinery. In the rail industry everybody is organized; at sea, organization has only begun. Restrictive mediation would substitute Federal intervention, she argues in effect, for the men's own union. She wants the shipping situation left where it is for the present, under the National Labor Relations Board.

Shipowners have adopted an arrogant attitude toward unions at sea, declared Lee Pressman, general counsel of the C. I. O. "When collective bargaining is recognized," he asserted, "there will be no need for compulsory arbitration measures. We can see absolutely no justification for placing any limitations on the NLRB Act for the benefit of the shipowners, particularly when they are receiving such huge subsidies from the Government."

As to the other American shipping problem—high costs—Mr. Roosevelt argued that one way of solving that would be to buy ships abroad. But while Congressmen with whom he talked generally agreed it would meet the difficulty, Mr. Roosevelt reported they all added "I'm afraid I couldn't vote for it."

Chairman

© Harris & Ewing

Rear Admiral Emory S. Land
Chairman of Maritime Commission

Indian Congress Faces Issue

(Continued from Page 1)

for the open annual sessions of the Indian National Congress begin today and continue till Monday.

In the fields outside the village has sprung to view an immense white walled city. It is called Congress Nagar, or Congress City, and covers some 100 acres. Roads, bridle-paths, all manner of paths from all over India, have led to Congress Nagar in the past few days. The railway companies have run special trains; the steamer companies special steamers; the charabanc companies special charabancs.

Thousands of patriotic shops or Swadeshi (literally: "of your own country") shops, and Swadeshi manufacturers of soaps, scents, shoes, cloths, inks, stationery, and a hundred other "own-country" products and produce have gay and glittering stalls in and around Congress City for the three days.

The nights are turned into dazzling days of electricity. The city is a network of microphones and loud-speakers. Within the white-walled city of "home-spun and home-woven" cloth there is a maze of graveled walks, with little oases of gardens and illuminated fountains.

No British Goods

In this assemblage of the products and requirements of civilization, one finds almost everything—dainty, durable, utilitarian, artistic. But what one will not find is as much as a single button, needle, or thimble of British or foreign manufacture. But with the same intensity with which "British Goods Are Boycott" here, these same people are welcoming British visitors with open arms and overwhelming them with their native courtesy, hospitality and—personal questions!

The Indian National Congress is the chief—indeed it may be said the only—political party in India that is at all completely organized upon a nation-wide scale. It now controls seven of the 11 newly formed Provincial Governments, each controlling an area and population comparable to those of a first-class power in Europe.

The main slogan of the Indian National Congress is "Independence for India." It also has an extensive program of social reforms, to pay for which it demands immediate control of revenues now earmarked for military and other services not yet handed over to popular administration.

Less Friction

Mr. Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi (the Mahatma) is still the most influential person in the Congress. Next to him come the past and present Congress Presidents, Mr. Jawaharlal Nehru and Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose. Both, although in close sympathy with Mr. Gandhi, differ from him in basing their policy much more upon the cultivators than upon the middle classes, hitherto the chief source of Congress political funds.

The Provincial Governments they control, although starting with the avowed intention of upsetting the recently introduced constitutional reforms, have had so much less friction with the British Provincial Governors than had been expected that the outlook, so far as they are concerned, is now generally regarded as promising.

It is true that this harmony quite recently has been broken by a serious dispute between the British authorities on one side and the Congress regimes of the United Provinces and Bihar on the other over the question of the release of political prisoners. But the deadlock this has caused is understood to be as much regretted by Mr. Gandhi as by the British Viceroy. There is good reason to hope therefore that some way out may be found.

The main problem before the Congress has thus become what attitude it is to adopt toward the proposed central Federal Government which the British authorities hope soon to set up. The object is to co-ordinate the new Provincial Governments alike with one another and with a number of still autocratically-ruled Indian princely states.

The Congress has hitherto opposed this project root and branch, on the ground that it leaves too much authority in the hands of the British Viceroy.

Lord Lothian has recently been in India trying to effect a compromise. In a speech at Aligarh, Northern India, urged upon Indians the need for not losing that constitutional unity which alone could save their country from breaking up, as Europe has done, into mutually antagonistic nations.

Why Did Shad Go? N. C. Study Asks

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EDENTON, N. C.—Renewed effort on the part of North Carolina to learn what may be responsible for the great scarcity of shad in local Albemarle Sound waters, once the greatest shad grounds in all the South, took a lively turn this week when culturists from the Federal Bureau of Fisheries in Washington met up with State conservation experts here.

Pollution of adjacent waters due to recent construction and operation of great pulp paper mills, is a main cause advanced this season.

Harry Canfield, traveling shad survey scientist from Washington, is heading the 1938 "Save the Shad" campaign in the State, and has been in frequent conference here with others from North and South Carolina and Virginia.

For a century or more up to 10 years ago it was no uncommon thing to make a seine haul off the Edenton water front of 10,000 gigantic shad and 100,000 at one time, but in late years the catches have diminished until now a haul netting 100 shad is reckoned a large one. Shad, in the days of Albemarle supremacy and quantity, once sold for 5 cents apiece. Today the scarcity has shot the local price up to 35 cents a pound.

Record of Week in Capital

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

President: Washington, Feb. 19

Signed $440,000,000 bill for controlling farm surplus.

Announced Government is seeking "balanced system of prices" to aid production.

Cabled felicitations to Lithuania on twentieth anniversary of its independence.

Senate:

Defeated second attempt to end anti-lynching filibuster.

Completed action on farm bill, voting 56 to 31 for conference report.

Passed bill extending lending authority of Disaster Loan Corporation through 1938.

Completed congressional action on bill canceling $2,500,000,000 of debts incurred by RFC in relief expenditures and loans.

House:

Passed and sent to Senate resolution appropriating $2,000,000 for control of grasshoppers and other pests.

Voted 253 to 23 for $250,000,000 relief bill to care for 500,000 new jobless.

Completed congressional action on extension of Disaster Loan Corporation.

Passed bill wiping out $2,500,000,000 in "irrecoverable" RFC loans.

Departments:

Jesse Jones, Chairman of RFC, announced President had directed him to resume RFC lending to aid business.

Treasury issued regulations permitting the publishing of black and white reproductions of United States postage stamps for philatelic purposes.

Boston-Washington Highway Link Urged

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Feb. 19—The next federal arterial highway should be between Washington, D. C., and Boston, the Association of Highway Officials of the North Atlantic states voted here yesterday at its fourteenth annual convention in the Ambassador Hotel. The resolution recalled that Congress was about to consider the cosstruction of arterial trans-continental highways and approved the legislation wherever such roads are warranted by existing or future traffic.

"But we urge that the link to be considered first be located between the national Capital and Boston through an area of the greatest traffic concentration in the nation, which includes 25 per cent of the population of the United States, pays a proportional percentage of the national taxes and suffers a proportional percentage of the national unemployment," the resolution added.

The convention declared that the planning and construction of any such highways should be supervised by the United States Bureau of Public Roads.

Another resolution recorded objections "in principle and practice" to the diversion of motor vehicles fees and gasoline tax funds "from the purpose for which designed and intended until the present unsatisfactory conditions of motor transport are remedied."

The highway officials asked President Roosevelt and Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace to announce the 1939 federal appropriations for road aid so that state highway departments can go ahead with preparation of construction programs.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

ANTIQUES

THOUSANDS OF PIECES OLD GLASS General line antiques. Write wants. Glass list for stamp. MRS. DON HOOVER, 508 North 8th Street, Quincy, Ill.

SALESMEN WANTED

MAN wanted by shoe manufacturer established 35 years for sales work; ready commission daily; no experience needed; your own shoes at factory prices; complete line of almost 300 styles for men and women, including famous Velvet-Eez air cushion nailless insole shoes sent free. Write MASON SHOE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Dept. R-7, Chippewa Falls, Wis.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

WOMEN TO SELL TO PRIVATE CUSTOMERS HANDWOVEN PURSES, SCARFS, DRESS MATERIALS, BABY-BLANKETS, ETC; commission basis. The Tenafly Weavers, Closter, N. J.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS TO LET

BOSTON, 226-235-236-244-270 Bay State Rd.—Owned by Boston University; fronting Charles River, all outside exposure, 5 minutes to Park St.; 3-4 rooms, bath, refrigeration, resident manager, 226 Bay State Rd., Apt. 3, Ken. 2444 or superintendent in each house.

THE EXETER

Two rooms and bath; wood-burning fireplace. COM. 1518. 88 Exeter St., Boston.

DOGS FOR SALE

Bronze Newfoundland Puppies
Tel. ARL. 3996 Arlington, Mass.

FOLDING CHAIRS

JACKSON FOLDING CHAIRS and TABLES for all occasions. 37 Haymarket Sq., Boston CAI. 3833

FOR RENT

NEWTONVILLE, MASS.—Business or professional suite, centrally located; can be seen by appointment. New. North 1787.

FOR SALE OR RENT

SPECIAL

Newton, Mass., 39 Ellison Rd.—Your opportunity for bargain. Modern 7-room house, 3 baths, 2 fireplaces, extra large master chamber, game room, sun room, unusual shrubs and garden; 2 car garage, open porch. Owner, Newton No. 7300.

FURNITURE FOR SALE

SENSATIONAL FEBRUARY FURNITURE SALE Genuine Savings on Reproductions, Antiques, Rugs and New Simmons Bedding; also showroom samples from prominent Interior Decorators; and slightly used pieces of exceptional merit; bedrooms, living rooms, dining rooms; city or country, bargains guaranteed. LLOYD'S SALESROOMS, 220 E. 60th ST., N. Y. C.

HOUSES FOR SALE

IMPOSING Michigan home, 80 acres on Burt Lake, Route 27, near Indian River; 8 rooms, 3-car garage; landscaped grounds; large flower-vegetable gardens; 3 artesian wells; cost $120,000; sell $35,000. GEO. A. PETERS, 3992 Utopia Court, Miami, Fla.

NEWTON, MASS., 39 Ellison Rd.—Beautiful new home, air conditioned, 7 rooms, 3 baths, 3 fireplaces, game room, garage; your opportunity for real bargain. Call owner, Mr. Weber, Newton No. 7300.

JEWELRY—WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks, diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON 233 Washington St., Boston.

MOVING AND STORAGE

A MORE complete service offered including storage, packing for rail or foreign shipment; local and interstate moving by van. NOBLE S. STEVENS, Bonded Warehouseman, 104 Harvard St., Dorchester Center, Boston, Mass. Tel. TALBOT 5400

OFFICES TO LET

N. Y. C.—Practitioner's office, mornings nicely furnished; Grand Central zone. Call MU. 2-3073, afternoons; rent reasonable.

NEW YORK CITY—Practitioner's office three mornings. Office 1860, 11 West 42nd St. Tel. CO. 5-9039.

ORGANISTS WANTED

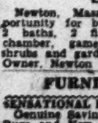
ORGANIST WANTED for Christian Science church, N. Y. C.; Christian Scientist preferred. Two-Manual Reed organ. Write Box Z-3, Suite 1560, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

PIANO TUNING

SIDNEY B. DURFEE, Graduate of Perkins Institution, 23 Derby Rd., Watertown, Mass. Tel. Mid. 9760 or Center Newton 3076.

REAL ESTATE

HOMES
For Sale or Rent



In Brookline, Newton, Wellesley and Weston. Selected properties in the better neighborhoods.

HENRY W. SAVAGE, Inc.
Realtors, 216 Harvard Street
Brookline, Asp. 1500
181 Commonwealth Ave., Newton Cen. 3323

ROOMS AND BOARD

NEWTON HIGHLANDS, MASS.—To let, pleasant sunny room, with board, in private family; quiet surroundings. Phone Center Newton 0803-M.

ROOMS TO LET

BROOKLINE, MASS., Station Inn., 1741 Beacon St., opp. Beaconsfield. Motel. Choice rooms, meals optional. LON. 0727.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.—Well-appointed studio room, sel. bath, shower; private home; ideal for business man; breakfast optional. KIR. 3063.

N. Y. C., 300 Riverside Drive—Sunny, spacious, attractive, early American furniture, elevator, kitchen privileges; singles, doubles; reasonable. Riverside 9-1145 (Apt. 6-B).

N. Y. C., 52nd, East of Lexington—Studio, off which are two small bedrooms suitable two young business gentlemen; private bath; $60 month each. PL. 3-1648.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

HOUSEKEEPER or companion to semi-invalid; good cook, capable taking charge, experienced, American Protestant. Box S-13, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

GENERAL handyman, 40, single, own car, German (U. S. citizen), reliable, sober, conscientious; 20 years' experience in dog training, lecturing, organizing, etc.; A-1 private and official references; desires position of any kind anywhere; handy with tools, mech. knowledge; pref. caretaker, travel companion, etc. Address H. T., P. O. Box 208, Astor Station, Boston.

Industrial Engineer

TWELVE years' experience in analysis and diagnosis of plant operations. Prescribing and applying practical corrective measures in problems of management, organization, products, production, inventory control, shop and office paper routines, factory costs and wage incentives. M. I. T. graduate. Write Box L-39, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SOLOISTS WANTED

SOLOIST wanted for Long Island church; must be a member of Christian Science church; state qualifications. Write Box X-11, Suite 1580, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

ALABAMA

BIRMINGHAM

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3-2503
9-10 A. M. — 4-7 P. M. daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

McCORMACK BROS.
PACKARDS
PHONE 3-6238
531 South 21st Street

JACKS
COAL & TRANSFER CO.
All Good Grades of
COKE *and* COAL
PHONE 3-0209

Family Service Laundry
"Your Clothes Washed in Individual Nets—No Marks on Your Linens"
Phone 3-1133
Magnolia Ave. and 22nd St. So.

Kaufman's, INC.
Women's and Misses'
Ready-to-Wear and Furs
of the better kind at prices no higher.
SECOND FLOOR, WATTS BLDG.

GOLDSTEIN'S
for Furs
Exclusive Furrier
1811 Third Ave. No.

MOBILE

JOHNSTON COAL CO.
Phones: Dexter 5020-5021
COAL
COKE — WOOD
"We appreciate your business"

GREER'S STORES
All Nationally Advertised Staples
ALL OVER TOWN

Store Your Winter Garments with
White Swan Laundry and Dry Cleaning Co.
Over twenty years of honest dealing
Phone Dexter 1377

JULIUS GOLDSTEIN & SON, INC.
JEWELERS
SILVERSMITHS
SINCE 1879

MONTGOMERY

For information regarding other local and national advertisers phone Walnut 1027-W
10 to 12 A. M. and 5 to 6 P. M. daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Only a Few Days Left in Our
February Furniture Sale
Buy Now and Save!
Buy on our easy club plan at sale prices!
Frank Tennille
FURNITURE COMPANY
"49 Years Montgomery's Favorite Furniture Store"
109-111 Commerce St. 212-214 Bibb St.

Lane & Mallory
In Capitol Clothing Store
Ladies' Shoes and Hose
Men's Shoes
11 COURT SQUARE C-417

"Results, Not Excuses"
ACME ROOFING CO.
Cedar 3877 5 Lower Wetumpka Rd.

ALABAMA'S LARGEST
HILL'S
FOOD DISTRIBUTORS

Shop at *Sears* and Save
"HONOR-RILT" FURNITURE
GOLDSPOT ELECTRIC REFRIGERATORS
ALLSTATE TIRES
Use Sears' Easy Payment Plan
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.
119 COMMERCE STREET

PICKWICK *Cafe*
Famous for Good Food
Year Round Air Conditioned
23 COMMERCE ST. C-385

ALABAMA

MONTGOMERY
(Continued)

Have Them Cleaned Right
AMERICAN
CLEANERS
CEDAR 3244
114 Jefferson St. corner Paramount Theater

Exclusive and Attractive
MILLINERY SHOP
10½ South Perry Street
Kate Thrasher, *Manager*
"Walk up stairs and save a dollar"

FLORIDA

BRADENTON

Taste the Difference in
OLEANDER ICE CREAM
Retail Stores in
SARASOTA PORT MYERS
ST. PETERSBURG
6th Ave. and 12th Street, BRADENTON

CORAL GABLES

Coral Gables Grocery Co., Inc.
2012 Ponce de Leon Blvd.
Vegetables
Groceries—Meats and Bakery Goods

DAYTONA BEACH

SHOES and BAGS
Good team mates for your smart Fall and Winter outfits.
The Bootery
Daytona Beach's finest shoe store
104 S. BEACH ST.

Mrs. W. F. Moghabghab
ORMOND BEACH, FLA.
For the last twenty-five years my shop has been noted for exclusive, reliable service studying the general taste of customers and presenting the best models of gowns, dresses, coats, etc.

W. W. CUNNINGHAM, Dist.
Gulf Oil Products
GULF

Telephone 775
VOGUE HAT SHOP
Hats for All Occasions
IDA McKEITHEN
Hotel Williams Building

THE CAMEL'S BELL
ORMOND BEACH

An interesting shop to visit. Jewelry, Evening Wraps, Accessories for the home; gifts; wide price range.
Summer Shop—Watch Hill, R. I.

TRIPLE "S" GROCETERIA
100% Home Owned
3 STORES 3
726 MAIN STREET, PEN.
320 SO. BEACH STREET

Daytona Sheet Metal Works INC.
Air Conditioning
Heating • Paints • Roofing
116 So. Segrave Phone 329

Since 1922

HALIFAX MOTORS
R. C. HENSON, Owner
120 Magnolia Ave. Phone 1221

FORT LAUDERDALE

READ'S
DEPARTMENT STORE
Dry Goods
Notions, Yarns
Corner Wall St. and S. W. 1st Ave.

Cal's Shoe Repair
Specializing in Ladies' Work
322 S. Andrews Ave.

ORR'S
LETTER SERVICE
Mimeographing, Notary Public, Stenographic Service
229-231 Bryan Arcade Phone 165-W
"Kodak Headquarters"
KELCY PHOTO & BOOK SHOP
202 S. Andrews Avenue
Books Library Films
"Our Business Is Developing"

BARLITT'S MARKET
Complete Line of Foods
INCLUDING
Bordon Chateau Cheese
815 E. Las Olas Blvd. Phone 44

JACKSONVILLE

NEW YORK LAUNDRY, INC.
Phone 5-6115 Liberty and Forsyth Sts.
FAMILY WASHING

FLORIDA

JACKSONVILLE
(Continued)

For information regarding other local and national advertisers phone 5-0742
10-3 P. M. daily.
Advertising Information Bureau

HOME OWNED
SEIZER'S STORES
GROCERIES
MEATS
FISH
and POULTRY
"The Best of Everything to Eat"
Ten Stores—One Near You.

Quality
Furniture and Home Furnishings may be purchased on our Divided Payment Plan. All prices quoted are cash prices. Add one-half of one per cent per month for Divided Payments
Sterchi's
20 West Adams Street
Also St. Augustine and Ocala

Sears
Will Save You Money
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.
JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA
Daily Deliveries—Ortega, Lake Shore.
Fancy Groceries and Meats
BOULEVARD
Plee-zing Food Store
HERSHELL AND MELROSE
Fishweir and St. Johns Park
Phones 3-1133—1134

MIAMI

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 32445
9 a. m.-5 p. m. except Sat.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

The Jersey Ice Cream Co.
Jersey ICE CREAM
MIAMI, FLORIDA

THE HOSIERY SHOP
Specializing in Hosiery
Smart Bags and Gloves
Mrs. John A. Gaddis
117 Seybold Arcade

RESTAURANT TROCADERO
168 N. E. FORTIETH STREET
Across from Biltmore Theatre, Buena Vista
Catering to Home Folks of Miami
Serving only the best foods, prepared with appreciation and care, served to your liking.

IN MIAMI IT'S
GRALYNN LAUNDRY
PHONE 3-3148
400 N.W. 8th St.

LATCH STRING INN
Famous for fine food and service
MRS. M. R. HILL
Owner-Management
BISCAYNE BOUL. at 19TH ST.

KLINE'S
Food Center
195 N. W. 36th Street
Free Delivery Phone 3-9123

BAUER'S WATCH SHOP
Watch, Clock and Jewelry Repairing
37 S. E. FIRST AVENUE
MIAMI, FLORIDA

PLANT PHONE 7-3216
Metropolitan
Cleaners and Dyers
Suits Hand Pressed
1085 N. W. 62 STREET
"We cater to the most discriminating"

William B. Peterson
BUILDER
and General Contractor
228 N. E. 55th Street
Phone 2-0160

RUG & JUG SHOP
Hand Made Pottery and Hooked Rugs
Mail orders filled.
1755 Biscayne Blvd.
MIAMI, FLORIDA

Rose-Franzis
GOWN SHOP
Always something NEW and DIFFERENT
Sportswear—Afternoon—Evening
206 S. E. First Ave Phone 3-3087
(In Clyde Court Building)

MAMMOTH FOOD STORES
Where Food Prices Are Made
Two Large Beautiful Stores
1453 S. W. 8TH STREET
N. MIAMI AVE. and 19TH ST.
2 blks. west First Church of Christ, Scientist

FLORIDA

MIAMI
(Continued)

Everything for your car at
DIXIE TIRE CO.
MIAMI and MIAMI BEACH
Distributors of
SEIBERLING
AIR-COOLED TIRES
NEVER WEAR SMOOTH
"Thru Service We Grow"

TANNER GROCERY STORES
"Where the Best Costs Less"
1753 Northeast Second Avenue
1263 West Flagler Street
1906 Ponce de Leon Blvd.
Coral Gables

BILTMORE CLEANERS & DYERS
INC.
Known for Quality
All garments cleaned to measure.
Call and delivery.
Phone 3-1544 43 N. W. 38th St.

Dorothy Douglas
Home Made Ice Cream
Twenty-three flavors
Delicious Sodas and Sundaes
Moulded Forms
7124 BISCAYNE BOULEVARD

INSURANCE
To Cover Every Need
Let us insure your
Home Automobile
Savings Business
BAKER INSURANCE AGENCY
W. W. BAKER, President
1122 Ingraham Bldg. Phone 3-4949

HAMLYN MATTRESS & UPHOLSTERING COMPANY
We Specialize in Boat Work
STUDIO COUCHES
PHONE 2-4856
1235 N. Miami Avenue

NEW HATS
With a Parisian touch
that lend allure and interest
ANN MATTHEWS
HAT SHOP
202 S. E. FIRST AVE.—In Clyde Court Bldg.

CUMINGS
Jeweler and Watchmaker
Fine Watch and Jewelry Repairing—Bead Stringing—Diamond Setting—Engraving—Greeting Cards for All Occasions
Fourteen Years in Miami
108 S. E. 1ST STREET

We sincerely strive to make
"HOME MILK"
One of the best sources of milk supply in South Florida
MIAMI HOME MILK PRODUCERS ASSOCIATION
Owned and operated by local dairy farmers
769 N. W. 18th Terrace Ph. 3-7696

Abstracts—Title Insurance Escrows
Dade-Commonwealth
TITLE COMPANY
37 N. E. First Street Phone 2-7666

IVES Certified DAIRY
FLORIDA'S FIRST
Certified Milk for Both Adult and Baby
Miami Phone 2-7162

MIAMI BEACH

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 32445
8:45 A. M.-5 P. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

PIERRE'S
FINE MERCHANT TAILORING
Genuine English Doe Skin
1140 LINCOLN ROAD
Pierre A. Vacca Phone 5-1502

Redfern's Service Station
SINCLAIR PRODUCTS
"Service as You Like It"
1601 Alton Road
Phone 5-9381 Road Service

Smart Hats
Alice ROSS
Operating exclusively on Miami Beach
839 LINCOLN ROAD

ORLANDO

CHIMNEY CORNER TEA ROOM
(Air Conditioned)
Special Lunch and Dinner
(Telephone number) 6541
13 West Pine Street

Exclusive Styles
in all the
New Spring Models
Specially Priced at
Town & Country Shop
ANGEBILT HOTEL BUILDING

HATS Orlando's largest assortment, made in our own workroom and most reasonable.
Special Bags $1.00 to $2.95
LOUISE SHOP
144 N. ORANGE AVENUE
Jefferson Court Hotel Building

CITY HOMES
ORANGE GROVES
LAKE FRONT ESTATES
Correspondence Invited
NOBLE SMITH
Realtor
212 NORTH ORANGE AVENUE

ORLANDO STEAM LAUNDRY
Est. Half Century
Cleaners
Dyers
Launderers
40 W. Concord, nr. Orange Ave. Phone 3178

FLORIDA

ORLANDO
(Continued)

For Smart
"Southland Fashions"
Dickson-Ives
The Woman's Store
ORLANDO FLORIDA

Central Florida's Shopping Center
THE ORLANDO FOOD PALACE
Everything for the Table
Orange Ave. and Livingston

INSURANCE
Fire—Auto—Casualty
Stock Companies
John S. Horst, *Agent*
30 E. CHURCH STREET

Stella B. Pinard
Formerly with Paramount Studios
Dressmaking—Tailoring
217 S. Rosalind Avenue
ORLANDO, FLA.

PALM BEACH

TURNER'S RESTAURANT
Geneva Lake Wis.
Turner's PalmBeach Fla.
"IT'S IN THE FOOD"

SARASOTA

GENERAL INSURANCE
REAL ESTATE
Brown & Stokes Inc.
Brokers
MAIN STREET at FIVE POINTS

Deal with Downs
DOWNS PAINT & GLASS CO.
DUPONT PAINT PRODUCTS
330 Main Street Phone 2231

Bay View Cleaners and Laundry
429 MAIN STREET
A Complete Cleaning Service

PEERLESS SHOP CLOTHES
Smart Styles for Men and Boys
SUITS SHOES FURNISHINGS
419 Main Street Phone 2707

THE ELECTRIC CO.
"Westinghouse"
Radios Ranges
Refrigerators Water Heaters
Electric Contracting

The Sport Shop
"For Sports Wear and Everywhere"
KNOX HATS
at Five Points

FRANK MALTBY
SHOE SHOP
"Everything in Leather"
520 MAIN STREET

HELENA ACCESSORY SHOP
Millinery designed to the individual style by Mabel D. Causer, also original models in stock from leading designers and studios.
MIRA MAR BLOCK SOUTH PALM AVE.

ST. PETERSBURG

HEWITT'S
NINTH STREET PUBLIC MARKET
Groceries, Meats, Vegetables
Bakery Goods, Fish and Oysters
117-123 9th St. North Telephone 8403
HOME OWNED

RAINBOW GIFT SHOP
KATHARINE B. GORHAM, Prop.
Gifts—Prizes—Souvenirs
FLORIDA NOVELTIES
Visitors Welcome
13 Sixth Street, North

Willson-Chase
A Modern Department Store

STAR MARKET
Groceries and Meats
COOKED FOODS
You can choose a meal from our cooked foods any day. Bread, Pastries, Cakes, etc.
L. D. HOYT, Owner-Manager
700 4th St., North Dial 85-103

Fifth Ave. Beauty Parlor

814 1ST AVE. N.
DIAL 8711
La Plaza Beauty Salon
10 La Plaza Court
Dial 8679
Under same management

Lowrey's
SMART CLOTHES FOR THE YOUNGER SET
St. Petersburg, Florida 328 Central Avenue

SEE NEXT PAGE

FLORIDA

TAMPA

MAAS BROTHERS for FASHION LEADERSHIP

BUY YOUR ICE FROM THE TRUCKS WITH POLAR RED EMBLEM

TEXACO
CERTIFIED SERVICE NO. 3
Grand Central at South Boulevard
Phone H 3880
D. MITCHELL, Mgr.

TAMPA STOCK FARMS DAIRY
Complete Dairy Service
FOREMOST ICE CREAM
PHONE 4983 TAMPA
"Latest Fashions of the Season"

Ernest Maas, Inc.
FASHIONS IN GOOD TASTE
Completely Air-Conditioned
Phone 2879 514 Franklin St.

White Star Laundry
1116 Tampa Street Phone 4944

Shop at Sears Completely Air-Conditioned
in Tampa
New Departments Complete Lines
SEARS ROEBUCK AND CO.

WEST PALM BEACH

ALFAR
CREAMERY CO.
Ice Cream, All Flavors; Milk, Sweet Cream and All Dairy Products
WEST PALM BEACH
FORT PIERCE and FORT LAUDERDALE

Universal Appliances
Complete Line
We Sell G. E. Mazda Lamps
BURKHARDT'S ELECTRIC SHOP
Contractor and Dealer
207 Clematis Street Tel. 5804

Visit the
Darling Shop
Shoe Department
While in
WEST PALM BEACH
Lakeland and Tampa

Ann's
700 S. Dixie
Tel. 4580
West Palm Beach Florida
The Restaurant That Serves Good Food

BRALEY'S CORNER
AUTOMOBILE SERVICE STATION
Goodyear Tires—Sinclair Gas
Indexed Lubrication
FIRST AT OLIVE STREET PHONE 4000

HALSEY & GRIFFITH
Stationers
Books Gifts Games
Complete Office Outfitters
Typewriters Adding Machines
West Palm Beach, Fla.

INSURANCE
B.D. COLE INC.
218 South Olive Ave. Phone 4117

The Only Complete Fashion Store in West Palm Beach
HATCH'S

SOUTHLAND BAKERY
Real Homelike Cakes and Pastries
Good Bread and Rolls, Too.
MAY WE SERVE YOU?
3409-11 S. Dixie, W. Palm Beach, Fla.
J. H. ROGERS O. M. ROGERS Phone 8366

WAGG, Inc.
Over 25 years' experience in all phases of Florida Real Estate Business and Insurance.
West Palm Beach Florida

WINTER HAVEN

The Jolley Motor Co.
SALES SERVICE
Winter Haven — Auburndale

Let the Advertiser Know
that your patronage is in response to his advertising in The Christian Science Monitor.

GEORGIA

ATLANTA

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Hemlock 0671
8 A. M.-11 A. M. daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

HOWARD PATTILLO
Insurance Agency
Since 1866 *Insurance only*
FIRE—AUTOMOBILE
BURGLARY—CASUALTY—BONDS
Walnut 2345 702 Healey Bldg.

You'll Enjoy Trading at
MYERS-DICKSON
Furniture Company
154 Whitehall, S. W.
Where Good Furniture Is Not Expensive

OFFICE SUPPLIES
LITHOGRAPHING
PRINTING
PHONE WALNUT 5738
JOHN H. HARLAND CO.
OFFICES 8 PRYOR STREET

Vinnie Ream Boyd
Teacher of the Spoken Word
Recitals given for Churches, Clubs and Drawing Room
Home Studio Wa 9629
892 Forrest Rd. N. E.

THE HAMMOND Electric ORGAN
FOR CHURCH SCHOOL OR HOME
Installations from $1250 up
CABLE PIANO COMPANY
235 Peachtree Street

Gladden Every Day with Flowers
HARKER'S
Colonial Flower Shop
1094 Peachtree St. Hem. 1181-82

LAUNDRY
DRY CLEANING May's DYEING
HEmlock 5300
An Institution of 30 Years Standing
Mail Orders Solicited
ATLANTA, GA.

J. P. ALLEN & CO.
The Store All Women Know
Ready-to-Wear
Millinery—Accessories
PEACHTREE AT CAIN

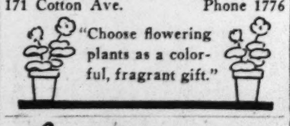
MACON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 531
9-10:30 A. M. Daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

DANNENBERG'S
Middle Georgia's Largest and Most Complete Department Store
For QUALITY Merchandise at a Reasonable Price
THIRD AT POPLAR, MACON, GA.

Gill's Bread and Banby Bread

Nutting Floral Co.
171 Cotton Ave. Phone 1776



"Choose flowering plants as a colorful, fragrant gift."

Joe Kidd
One Price to Everybody
New Showing
SPRING FASHIONS
For Men, Women, Misses and Boys
456-460 CHERRY STREET

For Complete Service
Bob Stevens Service Station
Second and Walnut

SAVANNAH

Savannah Printing Company
FINE PRINTING
115 West State Street
Savannah, Georgia

Globe Shoe Co.
11 BROUGHTON STREET EAST
Phone 8161
Matrix and Florsheim Shoes
Also Strutwear Hosiery
MAIL ORDERS FILLED

JOE GARDNER
Next to Bijou
DRESS FABRICS
BUTTERICK PATTERNS
DRESSMAKING

Marnez Shop
Millinery
Exclusive Agents
DUNLAP HATS
Three Perry Street, West Tel. 4396

FREE BROTHERS
DRY CLEANING CO.
and INDIVIDUAL LAUNDRY
404-412 East Broughton Street
Phone 2-5125
Our New Garment Process Adds Lustre and Sheen to Your Clothes

Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

NORTH CAROLINA

ASHEVILLE

COAL
CAROLINA COAL AND ICE CO.
80 PATTON AVE. PHONE 130

CHARLOTTE

Sanitary
LAUNDRY INC
ZORIC CLEANING
Phone 2-2176

Call
JOHNSON'S
for Dependable
COAL
Dial 3-2187

Charlotte Laundry, Inc.
ESTABLISHED 1890

LICENSED SANITONE CLEANER
Our service not the cheapest but the most economical.
DIAL 3-5191

European Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1½ a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information. Clarence House, 4, Central Buildings, Westminster, London, S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 9691.

Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address and letters addressed to Box . . . BCM/CSM, London, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

DRESSMAKING

PARIS — Marguerite CHARLET, 5 rue des Pyramides. Ready-made dresses from Frs. 250.- up. Haute-Couture models. Speaks English.

EXCHANGE OF SERVICES

YOUNG lady, French-Swiss, fond children and animals, required au pair, Christian Scientist preferred; country 15 miles London; light household duties; maid kept. Write full particulars: Goodale, Burwood, Claygate, Surrey, England.

PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED

SWITZERLAND—Parents! Send your children to our famous schools; one or two paying guests welcomed to share home-life; best references. MADAME MADELEINE BOVEY, Rue Dr. César Roux 29, Lausanne.

POST WANTED

APPRENTICESHIP DESIRED AS ENGRAVER IN ALL BRANCHES. WRITE TO POSTFACH, BERN 636, SWITZERLAND.

DUTCH EAST INDIES

BATAVIA—BANDOENG

BONEFAAS
Batavia-Bandoeng

LINENS—COTTONS for Bed, Table and Kitchen

Europe

HOLLAND

AMSTERDAM

Kerner & Pouwels
(Furniture)
MEUBELMAKERS
STOFFEERDERS
BEHANGERS.
P. C. Hooftstraat 46, Zuid.

VERWEEGEN & KOK
(LEATHER GOODS)
Kalverstraat 86-90
Reisartikelen
Lederwaren
Plaids—Voetzakken

R. MEES & ZOONEN
Ao 1720
(Insurance)
ASSURANTIE—MAKELAARS
ROTTERDAM—DEN HAAG
AMSTERDAM
Bezorgen Alle Assurantien

J. CASPARIS van der LAAG
(GROCERY)
KRUIDENIERSWAREN
CHOCOLADEWERKEN
COMESTIBLES
Verkrijgbaar: Alle Verkade's Artikelen
Heinz en Kellog's Producten
Overtoom 71. Beethovenstraat 29
Tel. 61956 Tel. 94837

FRUITHANDEL
(Fruit trade)
C. H. HEERDING & ZOON N. V.
Conserven en Delicatessen
Wilde Heisteeg 9, hoek Heerengracht
Tel. 33732

DRUKKERIJ M. J. PORTIELJE
(Printer)
GENERAL ADVERTISING OFFICE
249 Spuistraat Phone 43650

Electr. Model kund- Kaifs-en Varkensslagerij
D. MULCKHUYSE
(BUTCHER)
Bezorging door de gehecle stad
Rozengracht 237 hoek Marnixstraat
Tel. 36104

F. A. RINK
(Plumbers)
Lood-, Zink- en sanitaire Werken. Aanleggen van Gas- en Waterleiding. Leverancier van Gasfornuizen en moderne Petroleum-Kooktoestellen
Erkend installateur der Gem. Gasfabrieken.
Monsterkamers Albert Cuypstraat 40/42
TEL. 28004

O. A. G. Kauffmann
BLOEMIST
(Flowershop)
OPEN FILIALEN
Ceintuurbaan 388/390 Tel. 22300

THE HAGUE

Prinsestr. 11
Levensmiddelen, Provisions.
Tel.: 11 21 74
(5 lynen)
Huizen te huur v/a Fl. 22.50 per maand
H. J. BAARSLAG, BOUWKUNDIGE
ARCHITECT
Beked. en gedipiom. maksiaar in o. g.
Tomantenstraat 66. Giro 14 48 81

EVERY PURCHASE COUNTS
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

HOLLAND

THE HAGUE *(Continued)*

Mej: J. C. T. Tasseron. Kepplerstraat 71 Biedt zich aan om de geheele huis-houding waar te nemen, liefst by een persoon. Van 8,30 tot 7. uur. des avonds. Condities in overleg te regelen Mondelinge & schriftelyke getuigen Genegen 15. Maart in dienst te treden Post wanted for care of household.

A. B. J. HOOGENDOORN
CONTRACTOR
Aannemer Timmer-Metsel-Smids Sanitair Schilderwerk Verbouwingen Onderhoudswerken Kantoor Werkplaatsen
Tel. 554930 Giro 22578
v Weede van Dykveldstr. 71 73 75a

ELECTRIC PRINTING
G. H. VAN DER BOOM
Conradkade 2 and 3
Tel. 330722 b. g. g. 394544

MRS. L. Bekker FLORIST
GR. HERTOGINNELAAN 113
Hoek Valeriusstraat - Tel. 331126

Family Hotel-Pension
VICTOR HAAS
Proprietor
Rieuwstraat 182-184 Tel. 55 44 20
Central Heating
Rooms with running Hot and Cold water.

G. van TOL
Maatschoenmaker
REPARATIËN
A. van Buerenstraat 81
Tel. 772361
SHOEMAKER

NORWAY

OSLO

OLAF NORLI
Universitetsgaten 24
Any and all books.
STATIONERY TELEPHONE 13101

SWEDEN

STOCKHOLM

Well known leading swedish retail firm in
CARPETS
CURTAINS
TAPESTRIES

Myrstedts Matthörna
KUNGSGATAN 5 STOCKHOLM
KUNGSGATAN 50 GÖTEBORG

PERSSONS Garn
Wool Specialists
RYA and FLOSSA RUGS
Shops in Stockholm:
Sturegatan 4, Kungsgatan 69
Norrlandsgatan 2, Karlbergsvagen 10
In Malmö:
Baltzarsgatan 32
In Göteborg:
Centrum, Kungsgatan 61-65

J. F. Broms & Son
15 NORRLANDSGATAN
Fancy Groceries, Canned Goods, Fruit, Chocolates, Biscuits, etc.
Speciality: Vegetables

Teneriffa Magasinet
Real Laces
Biblioteksgatan 5 Tel. 20 46 23

BOOKS — MAGAZINES
STATIONERY
BIBLIOTEKSBOKHANDELN
Biblioteksgatan 12

SWITZERLAND

BASEL

Wüscht die DAME oder der HERR *feine Massarbeit* dann bringen Sie mir Ihre Stoffe. Ich garantiere Ihnen für prima Passform. Verarbeitung bei billigster Berechnung. TAILOR AND DRESSMAKER
Christiansen, Massschneiderei
Schneidergasse 23 Tel. 31.695

WOLLENHOF
Freiestrasse 11
Knitting Goods, Hosiery, Wools.

SPECIALTY HOUSE
Konditorei - Tea-Room
WEBER-URECH
Gerbergasse 78 Tel. 41.202

CHAPELLERIE
(HATTERS)
FALKNER & CO. Founded 1825
Gerbergasse 63, Basel

HETTINGER
CARPETS—LINOLEUM
Steinenberg 19. Tel. 24.871

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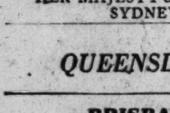
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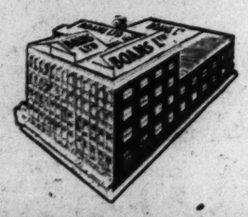
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Daily Features Page

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Antithesis—*An-tith'-e-sis* (*a* and *i*'s short, *e* quick-long).

The Greek *anti*, "against," and *tithenai*, "to set," lie back of our word; and the combined Greek form was used to mean "to set against or oppose, as by contrast."

Words, phrases, or ideas when contrasted in a sentence to give special emphasis, form an antithesis; for example, "Virtue, not vice, is triumphant." Enlarging upon the primary meaning of the word, we may say that any thing, person, temperament, ideal, etc., that is directly opposed to another, is an antithesis of that other.

Caesarea Philippi — *Ses-a-re'-a* (first *e* short as in *set*, second long, *a*'s as in *sofa*; secondary stress on first syllable) *Fih-lip'-i* (first and second *i*'s short, third long). We know of no authority for *See-za-ree'-a*.

Christ—Sound the last consonant—avoid the slovenly and irreverent *Krise*. Do not end the word until the tip of the tongue has dropped from the roof of the mouth. (Of course, there is the other extreme to be avoided, *Krise'-tuh*.)

Cultus—First *u* as in *cup*, second as in *circus*. Means "cult."

Emulate—*Em'-u-late*.

The Latin *aemulus*, "striving to equal," is the root of our word. If we imitate a person, we seek to copy his actions, manners, or characteristics. When we emulate him, we strive to be like him. The word suggests wholesome ambition and a goal that is uplifting.

We may compete with some one who is our equal; we emulate one who is above us or who has progressed further.

Engender—*En-jen'-der* (first two *e*'s short, third as in *maker*).

The Latin *ingenerare*, "to produce or generate," lies back of our word, which we use in the sense of "to bring forth" ("Kindness engenders affection").

Eschew—Preferably *es-choo'*.

This word goes back through the Anglo-French *eschuer*, "to bend from, avoid, shun," to the Old High German *scioh*, "shy." If we eschew something we shun it as something wrong or distasteful; we shy at it, or keep clear of it.

Executor—The following statement is reprinted from the Word a Day of July 13, 1935:

> With the authority of the publishers of Webster's, we have mentioned in this department that "executor" in constructions such as "not so did Jesus, the new executor for God" ("Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy, p. 30) might well be pronounced *ek'-sek-u-ter*, so as to bring out the sense of "one who executes something, a doer, agent, enforcer." We have added that the word when pronounced *eg-zek'-u-ter* is a legal term applied to a person appointed by a testator to carry out the provisions of his will.
>
> However, at the request of certain friends, we undertook a search, which has resulted in the following facts: From the first edition of the Christian Science textbook through the fifteenth, Mrs. Eddy used the following phraseology: "Not so did Jesus, the new testator of God." In the sixteenth edition she changed the word "testator" to "executor," and the word was retained thereafter. It is obvious, therefore, that the new word was expected to carry some of the legal implications of the old one, especially since the two main divisions of the Bible are "testaments."
>
> With thanks, then, to friends who urged the search, and with apologies to others who may have gone against their better judgment in following the previous pronunciations in this department, we are changing our pronunciation of the word "executor" in the passage cited to *eg-zek'-u-ter* (a trace of the circumflex *o* being acceptable in the dignified tempo of platform practice). Incidentally, to many, *ek'-se-ku-ter* unfortunately suggested "executioner."

Government—Don't slight the first *n*.

"I am the way" (John 14:6)—A traveler who returned not long since from the Holy Land, reports that on one occasion he inquired of a boy how to get to a certain nearby place of interest. Beckoning to the man to follow, the boy said, "I am the way"—obviously an Eastern expression connoting guidance.

Impetuous, impetuosity—*Im-pet'-u-us, im-pet-u-os'-ih-tih* (secondary stress on second syllable).

These words go back to the Latin source of "impetus," *impetus*, "violence, force" (compare *impetere*, literally "to fall upon"). One who is impetuous, or betrays impetuosity, rushes about with force and haste; he is vehement in feeling—rashly energetic.

Judaism—*Joo'-day-izm*.

Obvious—*Ob'-vih-us*.

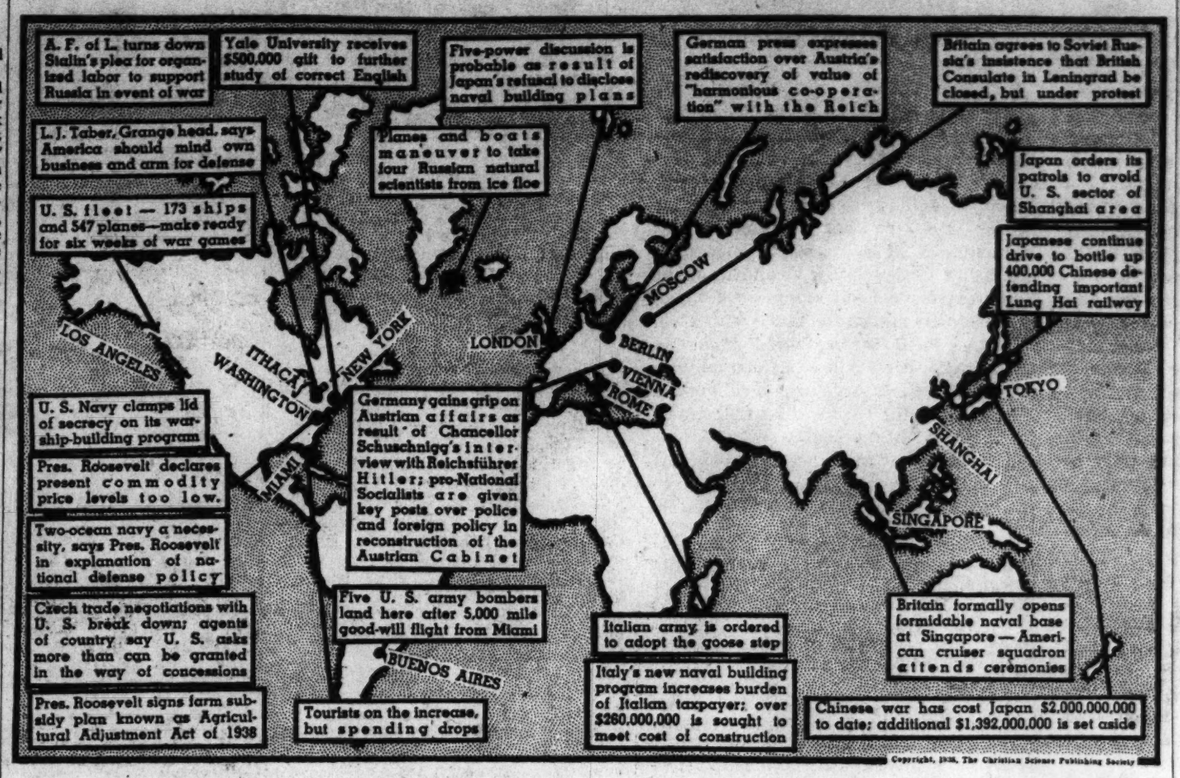
In this word we have the Latin *via*, "way, road," and *ob*, "against, before"; therefore the obvious is that which stands in the way or is placed in front of one, not as an obstruction, but so clearly perceptible that one cannot avoid seeing it or being conscious of its presence.

Patros—Both vowels short.

Simon Bar-jona—*Si'-mun Bar-jo'-na* (secondary stress on *Bar*).

Yawah—*Yah'-wah*.

World News of the Week at a Glance


A. F. of L. turns down Stalin's plea for organized labor to support Russia in event of war
Yale University receives $500,000 gift to further study of correct English
Five-power discussion is probable as result of Japan's refusal to disclose naval building plans
German press expresses satisfaction over Austria's rediscovery of value of "harmonious co-operation" with the Reich
Britain agrees to Soviet Russia's insistence that British Consulate in Leningrad be closed, but under protest
L. J. Taber, Grange head, says America should mind own business and arm for defense
Planes and boats maneuver to take four Russian natural scientists from ice floe
Japan orders its patrols to avoid U. S. sector of Shanghai area
U. S. fleet — 173 ships and 547 planes—make ready for six weeks of war games
Japanese continue drive to bottle up 400,000 Chinese defending important Lung Hai railway
LOS ANGELES
ITHACA
WASHINGTON
NEW YORK
LONDON
MOSCOW
BERLIN
VIENNA
ROME
TOKYO
SHANGHAI
SINGAPORE
MIAMI
BUENOS AIRES
U. S. Navy clamps lid of secrecy on its warship-building program
Germany gains grip on Austrian affairs as result of Chancellor Schuschnigg's interview with Reichsführer Hitler; pro-National Socialists are given key posts over police and foreign policy in reconstruction of the Austrian Cabinet
Pres. Roosevelt declares present commodity price levels too low.
Two-ocean navy a necessity, says Pres. Roosevelt in explanation of national defense policy
Five U. S. army bombers land here after 5,000 mile good-will flight from Miami
Italian army is ordered to adopt the goose step
Britain formally opens formidable naval base at Singapore — American cruiser squadron attends ceremonies
Czech trade negotiations with U. S. break down; agents of country say U. S. asks more than can be granted in the way of concessions
Italy's new naval building program increases burden of Italian taxpayer; over $260,000,000 is sought to meet cost of construction
Chinese war has cost Japan $2,000,000,000 to date; additional $1,392,000,000 is set aside
Pres. Roosevelt signs farm subsidy plan known as Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938
Tourists on the increase, but spending drops
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Monitor Movie Guide

The Big Broadcast of 1938 (Paramount)—W. C. Fields does his best to keep this over-sized bandwagon on the move, but, unfortunately, there is too much soft ground and not enough Mr. Fields. The funniest scenes are those in which he plays golf, plays billiards and guides a giant ship among icebergs. The plot concerns a trans-Atlantic race which in its somewhat choppy course encounters the specialties of Martha Raye, Dorothy Lamour, Shirley Ross, Bob Hope, Ben Blue, Leif Erickson, Rufe Davis, Shep Fields and his orchestra, and Kirsten Flagstad.—Adults and young people.

Dr. Syn (Gaumont British)—George Arliss plays an eighteenth-century pirate who has become the beloved parson of an English village. Meanwhile, he and his men conduct a brisk smuggling trade. Events are brought to a climax by the arrival of revenue officers. After a skirmish and a killing or two the reverend pirate and his crew escape, the hero marries the heroine and all ends happily. Moderately entertaining. Margaret Lockwood, John Loder, Roy Emerton.—Adults.

I'll Take Romance (Columbia)—The plots which surround Miss Grace Moore's singing grow less and less believable. This time, Miss Moore plays a singer whom Melvyn Douglas persuades to sing in Buenos Aires instead of in Paris. This consumes too much time, money, dialogue and scenery and involves arias from "Manon," "Traviata," and "Butterfly," not to mention "She'll Be Comin' Round the Mountain When She Comes." Miss Moore is said to have complained that such songs will hurt her reputation. So will such movies. Helen Westley, Walter Kingsford, Stuart Erwin.—Adults and young people.

In Old Chicago (20th-Fox)—If the Chicago fire had been twice as big, we imagine Darryl F. Zanuck could have matched it. As it is, the Zanuck bonfire roars and crackles for a good 20 minutes before all the angles have been shot. The story is a lusty affair about Mrs. O'Leary and her three sons. Of the two older, one becomes a crooked political boss, the other an honest lawyer. It is a good example of the spectacular type of film and contains customary melodramatic elements. Alice Brady, Tyrone Power, Don Ameche, Alice Faye, Andy Devine, Berton Churchill, Phyllis Brooks.—Adults and mature young people.

The Patient in Room 18 (Warner Bros.)—Long before this was over we had begun to be more concerned about the patient in Row 12 than the patient in Room 18. It is the usual routine mystery affair, concerning radium robbing and murder, with a bright private investigator (someday, we hope, the legitimate cops will have their revenge) who solves the whole business with a smirk. Patric Knowles, Ann Sheridan, Eric Stanley.—Adults and mature young people.

The River (Paramount) — A new high in American documentary films and one of the finest motion pictures yet produced. Pare Lorentz, writer and director, traces the vandalism which culminated in the 1937 floods and then shows what is being done and what may yet be done to mend the situation. It is not a pretty film but it is gripping and beautiful. Mr. Lorentz's own poetic commentary is read with simplicity and feeling by Thomas Chalmers and there is a witty score compiled of folk music by Virgil Thomson. The photography is magnificent. Far from being a statistical abstraction, this is living drama.—Family.

Sunbonnet Sue

NOT EVEN STANDING ROOM
When troubled thoughts are trying
To fill my home with gloom,
I put outside my door a sign:
"Not even standing room"
L.M.

Quotation for Today

WHENEVER an individual or a business decides that success has been attained, progress stops.—THOMAS J. WATSON.

In Lighter Vein

For Blasting Purposes

"I'd like to sing a song that would blast the audience right out of their seats."

"'Dinah' might."

The Age of Chivalry

"You know, dear, you hold that umbrella over me every bit as nicely as before we were married. In fact, you are even more careful."

"I have to pay for your dresses now."

Maybe So!

Boswell told Dr. Johnson that such a thing as a beggar starving in the streets of a Scottish city was unheard of.

Johnson replied: "This does not arise from the want of beggars, but the impossibility of starving a Scotchman."

Quoted Too Much

An elderly Scotswoman was taken by her daughter to see the film version of "As You Like It." As they returned home the younger woman remarked thoughtfully:

"What a wonderful man Shakespeare was!"

"Ye may weel say it," replied the old lady, adding cautiously, "but don't ye think he's ower fu' o' quotations?"—Edinburgh Dispatch.

Made Over

"I'm a self-made man."

"You're lucky. I'm the revised work of a wife and three daughters."—Royal Arcanum Bulletin.

Long, Long Ago!

"So your grandfather is a sure-enough oldtimer?"

"Yeah. He says he can remember when baking powder outsold face powder!"

Somesense Rhymes

Why did they call the 90's gay?
They had no special talents.
It's just as difficult today
To keep a steady balance.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Little 'Mothers'

Los Angeles

Each year hundreds of children receive dolls from a benevolent group of young women in this city by a novel "adoption plan" that adds much joy to the gift experience.

Each little "mother" applies for her doll by signing an "adoption application." Then she receives with her doll an official-looking certificate, decorated with a large gold seal.

The novel plan makes the gift of the dolls seem more personal, and adds much enjoyment to the giving.

Brevities

Punch (c): Optimist: the listener who sent a bad egg to Sir John Reith at Broadcasting House and asked to have it relayed.

San Francisco Chronicle: The skeptics society intends to look into the burning of all those silk stockings by anti-Japanese co-eds, to see how many had runs anyway.

Brubaker in the New Yorker: Mark Sullivan fears that the G. O. P. must look to the conservative Democrats for Presidential timber. In this dark hour, the situation calls for a man whose past is untainted with Republicanism.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*It Makes Finding It So Much Easier*

By LE PELLEY

MARMADUKE, HAVE YOU HEARD THAT SUSIE'S IDEA ABOUT INVISIBLE GLASS HIDING OUR CLUBHOUSE WAS A FALSE ALARM?
YES — I WENT TO THE TROUBLE OF LOOKING UP THIS "INVISIBLE GLASS"... ...VERY INTERESTING
VERY INTERESTING, BUT OUR CLUB-HOUSE IS STILL MISSING —
TRUE, TRUE, VERY TRUE...
BUT STILL I SHOULD MUCH RATHER LOOK FOR A CLUBHOUSE I COULD SEE THAN ONE I COULD NOT!
I THINK YOU HAVE SOMETHING THERE, MARMADUKE !!
SQUAWK

The Adventures of Waddles—*A Chilly Game*

By THE HAGERS

THE SNOW-MAN SAID, "WE'VE HAD OUR TEA. NOW YOU COME OUT AND PLAY WITH ME."
"ALL RIGHT! I'LL GET MY BAT AND BALL." HE SAID, "WE WON'T NEED THEM AT ALL."
AN ICICLE! A CHILLY BAT TO PLAY A GAME OF 'ONE OLD CAT.'
I WATCHED HIM MOLD A BALL OF SNOW, THEN RAISED MY BAT AND QUACKED, "LET'S GO!"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1938 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

• Editorials •

Prices

YESTERDAY the Washington correspondents attended a lecture on economics from which all Americans may profit. The White House dissertation on prices was one of the soundest pronouncements to come from official sources in many moons. And it clarified New Deal objectives in a manner which may be reassuring to business men.

Lowering prices that are too high and raising prices that are too low is a program to which few can object. There may be more questions when Mr. Roosevelt begins to say which prices are too high and which too low. No one has attacked monopoly prices more vigorously than this newspaper. Yet we would wish to examine the prices listed as rigid on the President's first chart before defining all of them as monopoly prices or prices which are unreasonably high.

Some of the more rigid prices are in industries where competition is vigorous and producers many. This class includes such products as shoes, apples, bricks, and overcoats. Some of the more sensitive prices are on products whose processors are few and large, as meat, rayon, lead and tires. Other factors than size or monopolistic controls may greatly influence prices. If most of the costs of production are fixed and immediate, there is less chance for price reductions. If there are few costs for materials and machines perform most of the labor of manufacture, prices of a product are more easily lowered to increase demand. If labor is a large share of the cost, willingness to adjust wages may greatly help price adjustments.

All these charts are interesting and useful. It is well for the public to know that the incomes of workers are much less stable than their living costs. It may mean that a general price rise is not so dangerous as many economists had thought, provided wages and salaries are somewhat advanced.

It is good to have the nation know that the prices of building materials have behaved rather badly. Possibly public opinion can help to bring them into more reasonable and stable relation with some other prices. Certainly we would indorse the view of Dr. O. M. W. Sprague that there should be few reductions of wages for any workers until the prices of the materials on which they work are reduced. This applies to building materials.

Yet it is also necessary to see that to lower the price for instance of plaster alone or of nails alone would not revive construction. All the major materials and labor need to move together in price cuts intended to influence the market for such a composite product as housing.

These examples may indicate that the price problem is much more complicated than any single chart would make it appear. And however valuable it may be to have wider public knowledge about prices, what 25,000,000 American housewives think about prices of goods they need will have more effect that any public opinion formed by the White House charts. It is probable that the law of supply and demand will have more effect on American prices in general than any law—short of currency inflation—which may result from the study of these charts.

Helpful as it is to have the President declare that his program is one of abundance and balance rather than of restriction, there are still dangers that political influencing of prices will result in scarcity and unbalance. Some of the worst rigidities today are caused by the political pressure behind high hourly wage rates. Crop control and crop loans have behind them pressures which may for political reasons do great economic damage by raising farm prices beyond reasonable or economic limits.

If the goal of "balanced abundance" is kept clearly in mind and if Government's attitude toward prices is generally controlled by consideration for the consumer, good may well come out of this study. That requires bold action against political price-boosting by producer groups.

Mickey Fledermaus

MICKEY MOUSE has made what seems to be positively his first appearance on the South African veldt: with a touch of true Disney fantasy, he descended out of the sky, and proceeded, to the consternation of a group of natives, to shrink in size with the alarming rapidity of Alice in Wonderland. He arrived, in fact, as a small balloon. The success of his performance on this occasion was due to some lack of sophistication on the part of his audience; but one must add, in justice to a great comedian, that that is seldom the case with the reel Mickey.

True, the unsophisticated are everywhere enchanted by him, the wonderment of the Kaffirs in their kraals is equaled by that of the village gaffers in their stalls; but the measure of his artistry is the extraordinary breadth of his appeal. Let him smite upon the highest brow, and "Smiles from reason flow"; he tickles the most jaded palate, and dissipates even a chronic solemnity. His loss of stature as he descended on the plains of Africa need not be taken to mean that elsewhere his shadow will grow less.

When Europe Gallops

AUSTRO-GERMAN developments are now in that stage where rumor and counter-rumor, half-truth and untruth, mingle to perplex not only the peoples but apparently the statesmen as well.

London is busy denying rumors that British leaders knew beforehand of Reichsführer Hitler's intentions to turn Chancellor Schuschnigg's complaints at Berchtesgaden back upon himself. Rumors of a German military alliance with Italy in reward for Il Duce's "lying low" during the Austrian crisis will be denied only as, when and if their usefulness is exhausted.

But among the speculations that crowd the cables a few considerations stand out as still pertinent to an assessment of the new weights Herr Hitler's political penetration of Austria has thrown into the European balance.

One is that the German advance in Central Europe so far has been at the expense, not of the Communist state of Soviet Russia, but of a member of the anti-Comintern group, whose Fascist leader, only a matter of weeks ago, was feted with all the pomp Berlin could muster for him.

Another is that Italy cannot well oppose Germany in Central Europe while Germany is necessary as a silent partner in Premier Mussolini's Mediterranean moves. German activity in Austria has not been the work of German-Italian partnership but an undertaking purely for German advancement, and one which may tell Premier Mussolini that Herr Hitler will not always have need of him.

Again, the German minority question affects not Czechoslovakia alone, where it is of concern to France—and to a lesser extent to Britain—but German minorities, in that racial sense which underlies the Pan-Germanic ideal now being felt in Austria, occupy also Italian territory in the Tyrol, territory which Italy gained at the expense of the Germanic peoples after the World War. Reports of agitation by the League for Germanism for "redemption" of South Tyrol already are giving direction to prophetic straws.

Until it is known just how much ground Chancellor Schuschnigg has yielded before the German "drive toward the east," predictions of events to come are only—predictions. Not that German policy has veered from the line set for it by Herr Hitler when he assumed leadership of the German nation. Nor that it shows signs of veering. Today the question is one of pace rather than direction, as our comments on the German cabinet shake-up pointed out. Developments have broken into a gallop the last few days, but they may settle down to a walk in the next few.

A Question for India

A MOMENTOUS question lies before the people of India. Its right solution depends at least in some measure upon a decision to be taken at the annual meeting of the Indian National Congress opened at Haripura, India.

This decision is whether or not actively to oppose plans that have been made by Lord Linlithgow, the British Viceroy, and his advisers, for the early introduction of an Indian Federal Government responsible to an elected legislature at the center.

This Federal Government is part of the constitutional reforms, to which the British Parliament has given its consent. The first part of the reforms—namely that providing for the introduction of responsible governments in the eleven provinces of British India—was introduced April 1, 1937, and has since then been working better than many people thought it could.

A setback, it is true, has quite recently occurred in consequence of a difference between British authorities on one side and the newly constituted governments of the united provinces and of Bihar on the other, but it is hoped that this may prove temporary only.

The Indian National Congress, which is the chief political organization in India, at first opposed the reforms alike in the provinces and at the center. It now adopts a waiting attitude towards the provincial part of the scheme where it controls seven out of the eleven legislatures. To the Federal portion of the scheme it has been continuously opposed. But British statesmen are endeavoring to persuade its leaders to give the arrangement a fair trial.

Congress opposition may not necessarily wreck the scheme altogether. But it must greatly increase the difficulty of making progress in the direction of that national freedom to which all patriotic Indians aspire. Upon the statesmanship now to be shown by the Congress therefore a great deal depends.

FIRE SCENES alone in the picture "In Old Chicago" are said to have cost more than $500,000. So it looks as though someone still has money to burn.

THE REPORT from Russia that Moscow is to build sixty new schools makes it seem that the "little red schoolhouse" is not so nearly extinct as had been imagined.

OVER-ANXIOUS gardeners can at least begin now to weed out their seed catalogues.

Accent on Peoples

Book News of the Day

THERE is an inflection in the title of Elias Tobenkin's THE PEOPLES WANT PEACE (New York: Putnam. $2.75) that seems to exclude governments. Everywhere the author went, and he seems to have gone nearly everywhere in the course of preparing this work, he found the peoples quick to answer "peace" to his pointed questioning. "The outstanding social and international development today," Mr. Tobenkin found in his purposeful wandering, "is the rising peace sentiment among the mass of citizens in each country." But Mr. Tobenkin found governments, too, that want peace. Perhaps it is only that the people desire it above prestige, whereas governments feel they cannot permit themselves this enlightened outlook.

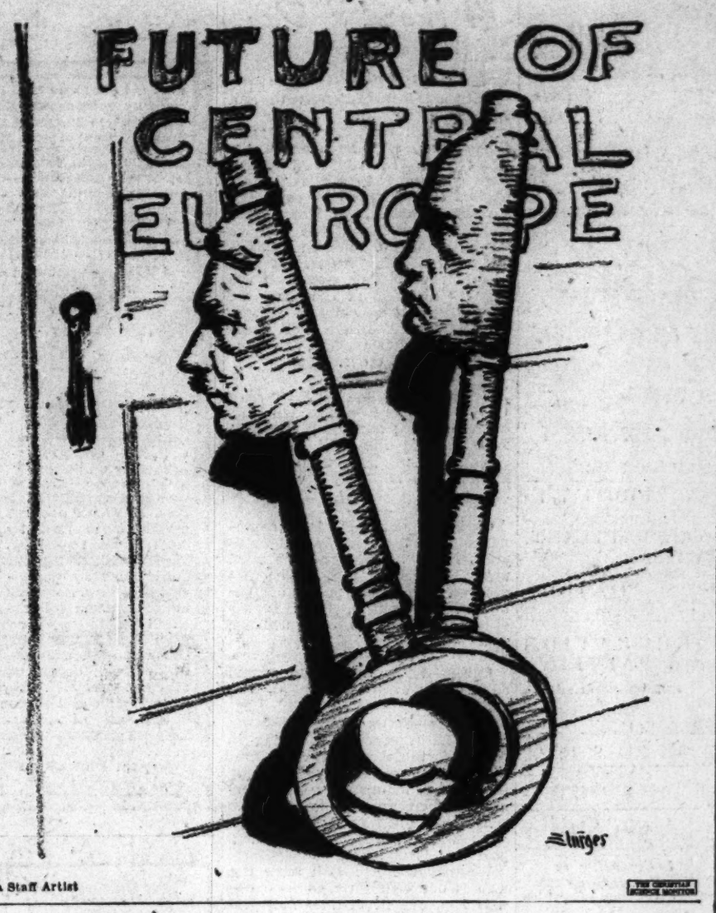
The peoples want peace. But the student of peace-and-war problems who has got well through his first few dozen books on the subject begins to suspect that the peoples do not do much more than want it. And much more than a mere desire is requisite for its attainment. Governments might want peace, too, if the task of raising the standard of the people's living did not sometimes seem so much harder than foreign adventures to keep the people's mind off their butterless bread.

The peoples, the peoples should not forget, are pressing their governments to satisfy, not solely the highest desires humanity knows, but many group demands that represent the uttermost in collective selfishness. They do not ask for equal opportunity if they see a chance for individual or group advantage as among their own countrymen, and the working out to a logical conclusion of the pursuit of individual, sectional, and finally national selfishness is a process the peoples will have to understand well enough to eschew, if their wanting peace is to make much difference.

Not that within that great generality called "the peoples" there is an utter lack of positive effort toward peace. Many of Mr. Tobenkin's pages are devoted to the record of organized persistence among peoples toward a warless world. But it is by no means established, even by this study, that the peoples understand the full meaning of positive peace making. It is due statesmen that we recognize an eagerness on their part to respond to positive public opinion on questions of foreign relations. Most expressed public opinion is negative.

To say what not to do is not enough, if the peoples are to make their will to peace more effective than their statesmen's will to prestige. Is it too much to ask of the average person with a living to make that he also devote time to the tasks of statesmanship? Mr. Tobenkin finds a rising peace sentiment among peoples to be "the outstanding . . . development today." Tomorrow, we may hope, will offer as its outstanding development an increasing understanding of the problems of peace. C. W. M.

Keys



By a Staff Artist

Jamie, One Cook Too Many

On a Scottish Island

"ANNIE," queried Jamie, "is gooseberry tart John's favorite?" "Aye," said Annie, absently. She was in her young brothers' room, helping them to pack. They and Jamie (a small kiltie who was their guest) had been invited to spend a few days at Gowdie's Peak, the big farm on the "roof" of the Scottish island. John Gowdie was to pick them up on his way home, and Annie had asked him to stop for dinner. Jamie went on gloomily, "Well, seems like he willna get one here—no' the day."

Annie gave him a startled glance. "Why not? It's all ready for the oven."

"Aye, and I've telled Bella Muir half a dizzen times that John's at the Townhead already, yet she willna put it in."

Annie smiled her relief. "Ye mustna fash Bella, Jamie. She kens when to put it in."

Somewhat reassured Jamie went back to the window and watched John's progress along the waterfront. The village was quite a distance across the bay, but he knew John's wagon by its many pauses and by the glint of copper measures as people came out for their milk. When Jamie again tumbled down to the kitchen the tart was no longer in sight, so he said with satisfaction, "Oh, it's in baking?" And the maid snapped back:

"It's in, but it isna baking. Whaur's Miss Annie?"

In response to Jamie's excited shouts Annie hurried downstairs. Bella was noisily raking the ribs of the grate. "This new lot is maistly ribble," she was saying. "When the gabbert gets in again I'll gang straight ower and tell Sanny Kerr what I think o' him and his coal."

One look at the grayish fire and Annie seized the bellows.

"Quick, Bella, bring all the corks. They'll stir up a blaze."

"We havna any," and Bella nodded towards the kindling box.

"Well, take them from the bottles."

But Bella demurred. "We'll hae a fecklesome time," she observed, "wi' every bottle wanting its cork."

Annie, while carefully blowing at the embers, agreed that she would certainly have to buy some, and that remark interested Bella greatly. "D'ye mean to tell me that folk can buy corks? Well, I never! I thocht they just came wi' bottles. We're aye learning, as my mither says."

"Bella Muir," cried Annie, impatiently, "don't stand there blethring. Get me the corks, and then bring coal from the drawing-room scuttle. That is still some of the old lot."

When the fire was bright again Jamie inquired if the tart would be done in time. Annie told him that it would. "But," this to Bella, "be sure to put it in the scullery to cool for a bit."

Some time later John left his horse grazing on the grass which divided the road from the rocky shore. The boys were waiting so he was escorted in with acclaim. Dinner was on the table immediately, for this was a working day and a farmer's duties awaited.

"D'ye see what's coming, John?" said Jamie, gleefully, as Bella carried in a huge "ashet" covered with fancy twirls of browned paste. John answered solemnly. "That I do, and I never saw a bonnier one."

Annie began to cut portions and then halted in puzzled fashion. She touched the crust with the serving knife here and there, and as she did so, we all stared incredulously. It was soft as mush!

"Bella," she gasped, in dismay, "what happened?"

Bella turned sternly to Jamie. "So! Seems I didna chase ye awa' soon enough. Ye've din something, for the braw tart's ruined."

"I just shoved it along by the window for a wee while, so it would cool faster. But I shoved it back where ye had it."

"Of a' the meddlesome bairns," this with a look of comprehension. "He shoved it right under the drip!"

"What drip?" demanded Annie. "Is that pipe leaking again?"

"Aye, started this verra day. Now we'll hae yon plumber tramping ower my clean floors anither time."

Hastily changing the dessert, Annie brought over the crystal and silver biscuit box, and sent Bella to the "lobby press" for some bramble jam. But as it was being handed around the table she saw with consternation that it wasn't bramble jam that Bella had opened, but marrow preserve, and that, Annie knew, was one of John's particular dislikes. But he flavored one little cake with it, and then another. Then he said, "Annie, I never kenned that this stuff had so fine a taste."

Annie flashed a grateful glance to him. Only a man in love could be so gallant.

MABEL GREY GEHRING

North . . South . . East . . West

Motes in Others' Eyes

By Frank L. Perrin

LONG years ago it was taught that only as one removes obstructing specks from his own eyes can he hope to aid in removing the mote from the eyes of his neighbor. Today the people of every democracy are concerned because of the apparent progress in the world of political and economic philosophies repugnant to those they believe to be sound and constructive. Hardly a month passes that does not bring news of developments which alarm and worry the defenders of what had been regarded as the status quo.

But the term is, while definable, hardly comprehensible in the light of experiences preceding, and especially subsequent to the eventful year 1914. Whatever other lessons may have been learned, this stands out from all the rest: Democracy, if it is to survive and serve as a basis of government, must itself be progressive. Seeking to be preserved merely as an ideal, it fails to satisfy the longings and ambitions even of its ardent defenders.

* * *

It may be because we have not realized this fact that more extreme and radical theories of government have taken deep root and found enthusiastic defenders. One need not admit, even for the purposes of discussion and analysis, that sounder or better theories have been discovered. It is chiefly important at the moment to analyze the influences, the promptings, the allurements, which have led millions of people the world over to turn from constitutional and measurably representative government to totalitarianism and domination by intriguing dictatorships. Perhaps they have not, at the point of departure, realized the direction of the path taken or the end which would be reached.

The American observer, compassionate and deeply concerned, consoles himself with the thought that the misguided peoples of other countries who have yielded their birthright of liberty did not enjoy the privileges and guarantees safeguarded under the Constitution of the United States. Otherwise, he believes, they would have striven more determinedly and more successfully to preserve their heritage of political, economic and religious freedom. But as this same observer finds comfort and reassurance in such comparison he may forget the important fact that the strength and endurance of any self-imposed or self-determined form of government is no greater in its entirety than the strength of its simplest and weakest link.

The vulnerable and undependable link in a democracy, constitutional or otherwise, is the mass, the aggregation of individuals, free men and free women, who confidently boast that they are masters of their fate and that it is foreordained that whatever they purpose shall be performed and come to pass. It is this false theory that must be corrected unless greater confusion and ultimate chaos overtake all peoples alike. No nation is immune from the effects of its own folly, its own trifling with ignorant or designing enemies who seek out new ways to hasten a millennium which can be gained only by processes which, in the past, have been proved by experience to be sound and sanely progressive.

* * *

The moral, if there be one, to what has just been set down here, is obvious. It is, as has been suspected, that the people of the Americas, including Canada and all the southern countries, should concern themselves now and in the future, more with their own responsibilities as citizens, as defenders, as champions of the theories of government already proved sound, than with the confusions, the mistakes, the recriminations, the suspicions and the retaliations of unfortunate peoples who, because of indifference or the lack of opportunity, have fallen under the mesmeric and destructive influences of those who exploit them in implementing abortive governmental theories.

It may be that the mention of possible danger at home is unnecessary and inopportune. Perhaps the determination is to check and finally destroy the visible but unacknowledged influences which seem to be persuading the hereditary defenders of democracy that there may, after all, be a short cut to imposed or theoretically conceived prosperity and happiness. But it cannot be denied that in recent years the popular vision has been dimmed and the objective distorted by a violent light in which confusing if not alien and unfamiliar colors predominate.

The need is that our vision be cleared and corrected. The aid most certain to reassure and direct those of our neighbors whom we seek to restore to the status of citizens of the world will be rendered most effectively by the re-establishment, in the Americas, of genuine democracy.

The Wide Horizon

New Frontiers

By Dr. Charles M. A. Stine
Vice-President, E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co.
From a radio address over the Columbia Broadcasting System

JULES VERNE amazed and delighted the world of fifty years ago by his stories of scientific romance. Could the incomparable Verne be resurrected today, it would be his turn to be amazed. He would find many of the creations of his imagination fully realized.

Curiously enough, the pioneer inventors of our machine age were taken no more seriously than was Jules Verne. Benjamin Franklin's early experiments with electricity were ridiculed. Even the learned British Royal Society was unmoved by his carefully prepared reports. Edison's first demonstration of the incandescent electric lamp caused Henry Morton president of the Stevens Institute of Technology to say, "Everyone acquainted with the subject will recognize it as a conspicuous failure." Commodore Vanderbilt, a leading railroad man of his time, dismissed George Westinghouse, the inventor of the airbrake, with the remark that he had no time to waste with fools. The privately organized telegraph companies declined Alexander Graham Bell's offer to sell his telephone for $100,000. The astute Chauncey Depew confessed that he warned his nephew not to invest $5000 in Henry Ford's company because "nothing has come along to beat the horse and buggy."

* * *

In the light of modern industry, it seems incredible that these epochal discoveries and inventions were derided, ridiculed, and scorned. Yet neither hostile public opinion, restrictive legislation, nor threat of physical violence has ever long retarded the efforts of scientific pioneers. Happily, profound changes have occurred in the public attitude toward scientific men and their work. Natural science has "arrived"; the public is eager to be informed about the latest developments: and researchers themselves are generally regarded as an essential and normal part of society. Perhaps the reason is that virtually everyone has become more or less technician and amateur scientist. At sixteen years our children drive the family car, and at less than that age some of them are familiar with the internal mechanism. The elements of aviation, radio, and air conditioning are known to millions of people. Although we may have ceased to wonder, we have not ceased to ask, "What's next?"

Without indulging in long distance prediction, here are a few "next things" that I believe will materialize within our generation. Despite the years of development in the field of synthetic textile fibers, rayon accounts for little more than 7 per cent of the consumption of textile fibers of all kinds. I foresee a vastly greater use of synthetic textile fibers.

* * *

Let's look at another problem—the housing problem. Much has been said about it and so far, little done. But, compared with other problems that have been solved with the aid of science, it should be easy to achieve not only truly low-cost housing, but at the same time, housing that is vastly better. Improved methods of construction as well as improved materials are necessary if these objectives are to be achieved. The engineer is making much progress toward improved methods. His ally, the chemist, is busily engaged with the development of better materials. Thus, wood can be treated so that it will resist fire, decay, insects, and fungi as well as the ravages of weather. Newer materials such as plastics, coated fabrics and metals, and fireproof insulation are destined to be increasingly important.

What about agriculture? Agriculture is a chemical business. Nature, the great chemist, combines air, water, sunshine, and a few mineral salts into countless complex products—starches, sugars, proteins, fats, oils, gums, resins, cellulose. A way will be found to aid and hasten these natural processes. For instance, there is talk of large-scale "tray" agriculture—farming on a factory plan.

Mirror of World Opinion

Shelved, Not Buried

THERE is little reason for cheerfulness at Geneva. Never have conditions been more difficult for the League of Nations. A great measure of uncertainty has arisen, more especially among the smaller states. That is what Berlin and Rome . . . have brought about by their propaganda. The remarkable fact about this propaganda is, however, that it may create unrest but attains little in definite results.

There is also no reason yet to believe that the League of Nations will not surmount this phase. For too many states are already dependent for their security on the protection which France and England may offer; even states which are flirting with Berlin and Rome, such as Poland, Yugoslavia, and recently even Austria and Hungary.

England and France will not . . . recognize Italian rights over Ethiopia, as Rome would so very much have liked to see. Mussolini is not behaving himself, London and Paris say. No more will these countries, by cutting out sanctions, help to bury collective security, which some would wish to declare dead. Nobody will object to shelving them for the time being in a cabinet labeled "dangerous toys." But even then one will not have given up all hope of taking them out again, when the world will have recovered sufficiently, and when the preponderance of the peaceful states will be again great enough to render a firm maintenance of peace and security possible again. Who would like to see the present situation accepted as a standard for the future of humanity?—*De Haagsche Post*, The Hague, Holland.